THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE NEW CABINET.

The President-Elect Announces the Names of Four Ministers.

GRESHAM S AT THE HEAD.

Lamont, Carlisle and Bissell are on the List—Some Other Names—The Cabinet Nearly Complete—A Western Man Wanted.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleveland made his first official cabinet announcement to-night as follows:

Secretary of State, WALTER Q. GRESHAM of Illinois.

Secretary of the Treasury, JOHN G. CARLISLE of Kentucky.

Secretary of War, DANIEL S. LAMONT, of New York.

Postmaster General, WILSON S. BISSELL, of New York.

This official slate seems to dispose of all surmises as to Isador Straus. Mr. Straus has said to a friend that this was the only portfolio he would accept.

Mr. Cleveland said to-night that he would announce the remainder of the cabinet as soon as he had received letters of acceptance. He also said he did not see any reason of making a mystery of the names of his cabinet ministers until he presented the list to the senate.

To this list of four may be added the name of Hoke Smith of Georgia, although Mr. Cleveland did not mention his name to-night.

Senator-elect Martin and Dr. Neely of Kansas had another interview with Mr. Cleveland this morning, and they again urged the name of ex-Governor G. W. Glick of Kansas for the secretaryship of agriculture. Mr. Martin said after the interview that he was pretty well satisfied that Hoke Smith had been invited to be a member of the cabinet. He thought, however, that Smith would be secretary of the interior and thinks no man has been selected for the department of agriculture.

Senator-elect Martin, speaking of Mr. Cleveland's satisfaction with the slate so far announced said that the president-elect had his doubts about Judge Gresham's accepting the secretaryship of state when he offered it to him because the office that Judge Gresham now held was a better one from a financial standpoint. Mr. Cleveland expressed great satisfaction because Judge Gresham had accepted, and looked upon it as an indication of that gentleman's loyalty and patriotism.

Congressman Henry A. Herbert of Alabama is a strong candidate for the secretary of the navy, and to-night it is almost sure that he will receive that portfolio. Mr. Herbert has been strongly recommended to Mr. Cleveland, both by his work as chairman of the naval committee in the house and by southern progress. If he is selected this will give the south two representatives in the cabinet. Senator Martin felt sure that the department of agriculture would either go to Glick of Kansas or ex-Governor Francis of Missouri. This calculation would leave but one vacancy, the attorney-generalship, and perhaps the name of John Quincy Adams may compete the slate. There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Adams would accept this portfolio, but there is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland is looking for a New England man for one of his cabinet officers.

John Cadwalader of Philadelphia paid a visit to Mr. Cleveland to-day and it is supposed that he is booming the interests of some Pennsylvania man. Ex-Solicitor-general Jenks of that state was been mentioned in connection with the attorney-generalship. Mr. Cleveland will complete his cabinet within a week if the office seekers will only leave him alone, and he will then be at liberty to turn his attention to the other work that stands between him and inauguration.

Some idea of Mr. Cleveland's interest in the silver legislation may be indicated by the fact that while the silver bill was under consideration the president-elect received the news of every move by a special wire direct from Washington to Lakewood. Mr. Cleveland, it is expected, will devote a great deal of attention to the silver question in his first official utterances. Mr. Cleveland intends to go to New York some day this week to consult with several southern politicians at his office. Mr. Cleveland has not yet obtained a private secretary, but it is understood he has tendered that position to a Massachusetts man and is now awaiting a reply.

Carlisle's Successor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 14.—Judge William Lindsay, of Frankfort, was elected to succeed Carlisle in the United States senate this morning.

Judge William Lindsay was born in Rock Bridge, Monroe county, Kentucky, September 14, 1835. He began the practice of law in 1858 at Clinton and later when the war broke out he entered the confederate army serving as captain and staff officer. He was chief justice of the state after the Rebellion, and has lived in the state ever since. In 1870 he was made judge on the appellate bench of his native state. His decisions while on the bench rank as high as those of any other jurist in the south. Leaving the bench in 1878 he devoted his entire attention to his law practice, which was most successful. In 1890 Judge Lindsay was appointed commissioner at large from Kentucky in the national committee, in which body, as well as in the board of reference and control, he is one of the most influential and active workers. At the time of his appointment to the World's Fair commissionership he was a member of the Kentucky legislature. Judge Lindsay is a man of commanding height, portly, and imposing presence, clean-shaven face, and in the meridian of life. He is an eloquent speaker and, as testified by his election to the United States senate, popular among his friends.

A Company in Trouble.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The Colorado Commission company failed to open for business to-day, notice being placed upon the door to the effect that "Business was suspended for the present until arrangements could be made for satisfactory quotations."

Later in the day it was learned that all of the office furniture has been removed and that the suspension is probably permanent.

This company, which was incorporated and managed by A. Z. Carlton, G. E. Carr and A. X. Moore, did a produce shoe commission business and was apparently quite successful until the trouble arose some time ago which resulted in the arrest of Moore and Clark on charges of embezzlement. Shortly after this there was a change about the place, C. H. Hollowell assuming management of the company's business. Several parties who claim to be victims for small amounts have been inquiring after Manager Hollowell, but with success, as no one seems to know his present location. It is not certain that the company is insolvent, because of the inability of interested ones to find its officers, but creditors are certainly uneasy, and so express themselves.

Much Snow at Ouray.

OURAY, Colo., Feb. 14.—It has been snowing incessantly for the past thirty-six hours. The mail carrier was unable to get to Canon yesterday, either on foot or by horseback, and the outlook is still more discouraging to-day as it has been snowing constantly ever since.

Snow slide disasters are reported at the Humboldt, the United States Depository, at Red Mountain and other places, but they can be traced to no reliable authority, and the reports grew out of the fact that people are expecting disasters at those points. Considerable wind prevailed yesterday, and it is presumed the snow has been piled up in vast drifts on the combs of the mountains and wherever it can find a lodgment.

The body of Hans Meteff, one of the four teamsters killed on the Sneffels road, has not yet been recovered. The search has to be abandoned by reason of the danger of other slides. Nothing has been heard of the man supposed to have been lost in the slide near the Humboldt mine, that plunged into Virginia basin.

THE COLONIAL BALL.

A Society Event of Unequalled Magnificence.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The Colonial ball given at the Brown Palace hotel to-night was by far the greatest social event of the winter. The spacious parlors of the hotel were thronged by the best society people of the city and the fund for the erection of a statue to the mother of Washington will be greatly augmented by the receipts. The minuet danced by eight young Denver ladies in colonial costume with powdered hair, was the most attractive feature of the night's festivities. Many of the ladies appeared in colonial dress. There was a promenade concert by a special orchestra and refreshments as nearly as possible the same as used in the Peace ball in 1778.

This was the fourth ball of the kind given in America, and was not behind any of the others in splendor.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—The house was not in session this morning.

Nearly every member of the house was present this afternoon. A petition from citizens from the Cripple Creek district of El Paso county protesting against the division of El Paso county was presented by Mr. Humphrey of El Paso.

A message was received a moment later announcing that the senate had passed Senate Bill No. 57, which provides for the establishment of Mineral county.

Mr. Wicks called up his resolution of yesterday, which directs Charles Roth, chairman of the committee on corporations and railroads, to report his railroad bill, No. 85, which he declared had been under consideration by the committee during the last three weeks.

In this resolution Mr. Wicks accused the committee of reporting promptly bills on all subjects except on railroads.

Mr. Brown moved that the resolution be referred to the committee on corporations and railroads.

Mr. Wicks thanked Mr. Brown for his motion, and said it was in line with the conduct of the committee.

The New Mexican legislators now arrived and were received by the members standing. Their march into the chamber was greeted with applause.

The house adjourned on the arrival of the New Mexican delegation this afternoon and went with them on a tour about the city.

SENATE.

In the senate the standing committee on agriculture recommended that the bill for a local option herd law and trespass by stock be referred to the committee on stock, and it was so ordered. The bill to pay the expenses of state delegates to the National Bimetallic conference at Washington was reported unfavorably upon by the committee to which it had been referred.

Then Senator Drake called up his joint resolution which provided that the general assembly adjourn on Feb. 22 to meet again Jan. 3, 1893, and that in the interim the pay of all officers and employes cease. After considerable discussion the subject was dropped for the time being.

The bill to form the county of Mineral out of portions of Hinsdale and Rio Grande was passed to the third reading.

The senate then went into executive session on the fire and police board appointments referred to the Arapahoe delegation, but no satisfactory agreement was arrived at and the appointments still lack confirmation. It is said that Senators Barzee and Webber are firm in the conviction that two of the appointees to the board of public works are not qualified to sit and that they are opposed to them on these grounds. It should be understood that Senators Barzee and Webber are not prejudiced against the appointments. If they find that the appointees are properly qualified they will advance no opposition to confirmation.

At the afternoon session the senate went into committee of the whole on general orders with Senator Wheeler in the chair.

Senator Boyd's bill for an act to prohibit construction of works diverting water to the detriment of other prior appropriations, recommended to be indefinitely postponed, was, at the suggestion of Senator Boyd, referred back to the irrigation committee.

A long discussion ensued on Mr. Boyd's bill, after which the ensuing cause was stricken out, thus killing it.

The arrival of the New Mexico legislators was announced and their formal reception took place. President-of-the-council Graves was escorted to a seat beside the chairman by Senator Barela. Senator Barzee's divorce bill No. 38 was taken up and sent to the committee on revision for third reading and final passage. A message from the governor was received and after the committee rose, the senate went into executive session. The appointment of Frederick A. Meredith of Denver and A. S. Copeland of Greeley as trustees of the state normal school were confirmed. The confirmation of Mr. Copeland was for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of W. A. Myers. Then the senate returned to its work in the committee of the whole with Senator Newman in the chair.

Senate Bill No. 4 (Barzee), providing for actions for separate maintenance by married women, was recommended for final passage and sent to the committee on revisions.

A like disposition was made of Senate Bill No. 35 (Barzee), providing for an assistant district attorney in Arapahoe county, and of Senate Bill No. 95, by the same author, regarding writs of error and the supreme court and court of appeals.

The senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

No Second Graves Trial.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—It has become evident that Dr. Graves will never again be tried for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. Attorney Stevens communicated with the witnesses at Providence to find out if they would again come to this city to testify in the case. They responded that they would on the same conditions as before. These conditions were a consideration paid by John Conrad, and a per diem for the time consumed. They cannot be complied with, as the county commissioners refuse to sanction the expense. Attorney Stevens to-day announced there would be no attempt to hold another trial.

The Western Floods.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The sudden thaw and the rapid outflowing of water and ice has deluged the lowlands of northern and central Illinois and put all the streams, great and small, on the rampage. The Sangamon, the Kickapoo and the Mackinaw are out of their banks, and the railroad and wagon bridges are in danger. The authorities of the Big Four and the Lake Erie and Western have given orders to watch the bridges night and day. Some of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Alton bridges are threatened, but not in such an alarming degree. The tracks of the Lake Erie and Western and other roads are under water at Farmdale, a few miles east of Peoria, on account of the freshet in Farm creek, the town of East Peoria is flooded.

Many of the streets of Chicago are flooded, the frozen catch basins preventing the sewers from carrying off the water. In Peoria considerable damage resulted from the same cause. Two bridges on the Toledo, Peoria and Western road near Peoria have been carried away. The lowlands around Joliet are under water and the farmers have been driven out.

The danger is not over here by any means. The rise in Kanawha will hold the river up and the prospects are for another rise from headquarters within the next twenty-four hours. A steady rain, with thunder and lightning, has been falling in this vicinity all afternoon and evening with prospects of a continuance through the night, in which event the river will go considerably beyond fifty feet and submerge the lower districts as far up as Second street.

ON THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The Ohio river here continues to rise with the stage within a few inches of fifty feet to-night. The water is in all the houses along Water street and the cellars on Front street are flooded. Fifty feet will flood the lower parts of Front street and reach the cellars on Second street. To-night's reports shows the river rising at Carrettsburg and Portsmouth. The Kanawha was rising at Charleston this morning.

Preparing a Chinese Round-up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Collector Quinn of this port is preparing his drag net to scoop in about 20,000 Chinese on the 5th of next May, when the Geary exclusion act provides that those coolies who have not been registered shall be shipped back to China. The Chinese by that time will have been given a year in which to have their photographs taken and be registered. Of the 50,000 in this city, Oakland and other places in Collector Quinn's district, just sixty-one have registered. If they were also decide to register at once, not one-tenth would be accommodated in the interval. The collector, however, has made plans for the biggest round-up of Chinese on that May morning that this country has ever seen. By having a large force he will arrest simultaneously several thousand Chinese. These found without passports will be bundled into express wagons, with their baggage, and taken to the wharf. There four tugs will convey them to Goat island in the bay, directly opposite San Francisco and three miles away. There temporary buildings will shelter them till they can be shipped on the China steamers.

Stealing from the Wabash.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 13.—For the last two years the Wabash Railway company has lost from freight cars valuable merchandise of every description. The total value, it is said, will foot up not less than $200,000 as far as now traced. Three months ago, according to information just obtained, the matter was placed in the hands of two detectives and they went systematically to work on the case. Many arrests are promised in the near future.

A Treaty of Friendship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The Novoe Vremya of this city quotes the statement, which appeared in a New York newspaper, to the effect that Russia and France had agreed to assist the United States in the event of the United States being attacked by any foreign power. The Novoe Vremya says that while it does not think that any definite promise was made, it is conscious a fact that as the conclusion of the treaties between Russia and France and the United States, the two former powers undertook to abstain from assisting any opponents of the United States.

ANOTHER CRISIS.

The Kansas Situation Becomes Alarming Once More.

A SCRIMMAGE IN THE STREET.

Attempted Arrest of the Populist Clerk and His Forcible Rescue—A Conflict Expected To-day — Both Sides Prophesy Trouble.

TOPEKA, Feb. 14.—War is on in real earnest between the houses of legislature and blows have been exchanged. There are now open threats by the Populists of sensational hostilities, and at any moment there may be something more than the talk which has been so long indulged in.

An attempt by the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the Republican house to arrest Ben C. Rich, clerk of the Populist house on orders from the Republican was the cause of the conflict, during which two Republicans were knocked down and several men on each side were badly bruised by clubs. The encounter occurred in the very center of the city and created the greatest excitement.

What will be the outcome of the trouble no one now attempts to foretell, but it is generally agreed that to-morrow will witness the most exciting scenes known in Kansas for years.

E. W. Hoch of Marion arose in the Republican house at 11:35 o'clock this morning, and after reviewing the history of the house muddle, he said that the people of the state were tired of the waste of time and demanded that it get down to business. He knew of only two ways to settle the question—either to knock down or go into the courts. He did not believe in the knock down policy, but he was satisfied that the courts would bring about a settlement. He thereupon offered a resolution for the arrest of Ben C. Rich, Populist chief clerk, on the charge of disturbing the legislature in its actions. The sergeants-at-arms succeeded in finding Rich, after a considerable search, in the parlor of the Dutton hotel, read their warrant to him, and demanded that he accompany them. John W. Breidenthal, Fred Bailey and others interfered in behalf of Rich and immediately there was a great crowd of people in the house. After a brief struggle the crowd moved out upon the street and with Rich in custody of both Republicans and Populists, the crowd moved up the avenue.

A WARLIKE SCENE.

At the corner of Ninth and Kansas avenue the Republicans tried to run Rich over to the Cope and Hoch and a warlike scene followed. In the struggle Representative Ryan knocked down one of the Republican sergeants-at-arms and immediately got astride of him, while John W. Breidenthal had to use force to get rid of a Republican who was trying to pull him away from Rich. Other men exchanged blows, but nobody was seriously hurt. In the end the Populists got their man away, and took him to the governor's office, from where a few minutes later he was triumphantly escorted into the hall of the house of representatives, his wife locking one arm and Representative Wordsworth of Atchison, the other. His appearance in the hall was greeted with cheers and clapping of hands.

When Rich appeared it was not quite time for the Populist house to meet, but Speaker Dunsmore rapped for order and made a short speech, saying: "The Republicans have begun this thing and we will now carry it out. We, by passing bills, have offered an opportunity for the Republican friends to bring this trouble to a settlement in the courts, but notwithstanding their frequent claims to the contrary, they choose rather to win after the methods of prizefighters. We have just shown them that we are as good scrappers as we are organizers. (Laughter.) They think this controversy will be settled during this session of the legislature. I tell you that it will be finally settled only at the hustings. The people will settle it at the ballot box." Loud cheers. "We are right, and by the God above we will keep right. This house is ours. We fairly elected it and we fairly organized it, and no minions of the Santa Fe road can take it away from us. We are here to stay and we are here to transact business, and now, gentlemen of the house, the hour to which we adjourned having arrived the house will come to order. Ben C. Rich (he is still with us, gentlemen) will call the roll." Rich called the roll and after a prayer by the chaplain the house proceeded with business in its regular order.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

The situation to-night is serious in the extreme. There is likely to be a conflict here to-morrow, which may end in riot and bloodshed. Republicans are determined to arrest Rich, and Populists say they never will submit to it. Both speakers have sworn in a hundred extra sergeants-at-arms to-night, and they are all armed. It is firmly believed that the Populists will bar the doors of Representative Hall against the Republicans to-morrow morning, and the Republicans say that if they do they will batter down the doors. Speaker Dougherty of the Republican house said to-night that the end of this revolutionary business must come and that the majesty of the law should be upheld no matter at what cost.

Governor Lewelling is advising the Populists to resist by force all attempts at arrest. Sergeant-at-arms Cavenger of the Republican house will be here in the morning with a Populist witness, whom he arrested in Labette county, and it is believed that the Populists will attempt to rescue him when he reaches here and another fight will ensue.

Liliuokalani's Envoys.

DENVER, Feb. 14.—This morning at 10:45 Paul Neuman, envoy of the deposed Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied by Prince David Kawananakoa, arrived on the Denver and Rio Grande train from San Francisco on their way to Washington to present their side of the annexation as developed by the Hawaiian revolution. S. B. McFarlane, ex-premier of Hawaii, is with the party. Mr. Neuman declines to talk, but it is understood that he has secured a number of affidavits of residents of Hawaii and Americans who happened to be visiting there at the time of the landing of the men from the Boston and the subsequent raising of the American flag over the government buildings. These are understood to impugn the motives of Minister Stevens, S. B. Dole, president of the provisional government; L. A. Thurston, Mr. Carter and others of the provisional government and commission to the United States and to set them forth in a selfish light.

The young prince spoke very freely. He said: "Neither myself or the queen is much troubled, and I can speak I think with truth, for I have but recently left her in the palace at Waikiki. We are confident that when the administration at Washington hears our side of the matter the provisional government will be unseated. This much I say, however, and that is that the revolution is the result of a conspiracy on the part of the commissioners who are now in Washington. As a member of the royal family I have nothing of which to complain.

"The queen and the other members of her family feel the same and have that her majesty is throneless there is no difference in the situation from what it was previous to the revolution.

"When myself and Mr. Neuman left Hawaii we were escorted to the steamer and there were other demonstrations of affection from the people. We regard it as favorable that the president and cabinet are awaiting our arrival at Washington before taking any steps."

Ex-Premier McFarlane, speaking of the situation in Hawaii, said: "Unquestionably the natives of the islands are more favorably inclined toward the American government than to any other government. They want to maintain autonomy as a distinct government after the monarchial form, with the queen at the head, but if this cannot be done, they prefer annexation to the United States.

"It is the sugar planters who want annexation. Under the severe duties imposed by the McKinley act, the sugar industries of the island cannot exist. It is only a question of time when they must give up business. By annexation they would come under the provisions of the two-cent bounty, which you can plainly see is a great inducement."

Speaking of the landing of American marines, he said: "The American minister, upon assurances that there would be no trouble, promised that the army would not land. He also informed the other governmental representatives that the soldiers should not land. Yet one afternoon at 5 o'clock they secretly landed and took possession of the governmental house."

The special envoys imply that they have a very good case, and that when all the facts are laid before the state department they will have a case that will place an entirely new view on the recent tragic incidents related to Hawaii. The delegates will remain in this city until morning when they will leave for Chicago over the Burlington road.

A Treaty Ready.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—It is the understanding to-night that the treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, which has been the subject of negotiations between the commissioners now in the city and Secretary-of-state Foster, will be sent to the senate to-morrow.

A Tennessee Lynching.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 14.—An armed mob of 1000 of the best citizens battered the jail doors down and took the negro ravisher Broun and hung him to the Tennessee river bridge and riddled his body with bullets at 10:30 to-night.

A Fatal Accident.

VILLA GROVE, Colo., Feb. 13.—One of the most serious accidents ever recorded in this district occurred within a few miles of this city yesterday. A tremendous slide came in from the side of the wall in one of the tunnels of the Orient mine a few minutes after 7 o'clock this morning, and carried with it death. A gang of men were working in the level and they were overtaken by the mass of rock and dirt. Six of them were instantly killed and as many were injured. The slide came so quick that there was positively no escape.

The list of the dead is as follows:

The dead are: Ed Johnson, Ed Carter, Mike Novak, P. C. Broen, James S. Morgan, Hugh Connely. All single men as far as known.

The injured are: John Dolphin, James Smith, Joe Murphy, Ben Mannin, Thomas Walsh, Matt Cochinear.

There are 200 men working in the mine in three shifts, and the alarm was immediately given. Gangs organized and started to work on the rock pile to remove the bodies of the dead and the injured. This work required three hours. The responsibility for the accident cannot at present be placed anywhere. All that can be stated is that the wall for some unexplained reason gave way.

PUEBLO, Feb. 13.—The six men injured in the Villa Grove disaster were brought into the company's here at 4 o'clock this morning. They were: Joe Murphy, fracture right arm and skull; John Dolphin, right hip and knees contused; Mat Catchever, left ankle contused; James Smith, right side and chest contused; Thomas Welsh, fractured femur; John Mannix, right leg and ankle contused.

Murphy's injuries are fatal, and his parents at Limon, Colo., have been notified. Smith will probably recover. All the others are also safe.

Legislators Seeing Denver.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—The visiting members of the New Mexico legislature arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening and were met by a joint committee of the Colorado law makers, consisting of Senators Barela, Webber and Timmons, and Representatives Wooten and Sanchez. To-night a grand banquet was tendered the visitors, at which addresses of welcome and responses were made. To-morrow will be spent in carriage and cable rides, an entertainment by the chamber of commerce, and at 2:30 in the afternoon a visit will be made to the general assembly.

Governor Waite yesterday re-appointed William N. Bachelder superintendent of the gas station for division No. 1.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

IN LINCOLN'S HONOR.

Banquet by the New York Republican Club.

AN ORATION BY DEPEW.

The Republican Record and Democratic Promises—An Experiment That Must be Tried—A Divided Party—The Republican Honor Roll.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Republican club to-night gave its Lincoln anniversary dinner. It was the seventh in the series which the organization has held in commemoration of the great leader, but in point of excellence it was the first. More than 300 men distinguished in nearly all the walks of life were present, and the orators of the occasion had come from all parts of the country, each in his own way typifying and representing some sentiment or phase of national politics.

The array of speakers was a brilliant one. The club president, John Sedgwick, presided. In making the opening address he said that the little skirmish of last November was but a temporary triumph for Great Britain and the Anglo-maniacs, which would be blotted out in the great tide of Republican victory that would sweep the party into power in 1896.

Colonel Ingersoll then arose to respond to the toast of "Abraham Lincoln," and was received with great enthusiasm. Colonel Ingersoll paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Mr. Lincoln and was followed by Secretary-of-the-treasury Foster.

Secretary Foster was followed by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who spoke to the toast, "The Republican Party." He said:

DEPEW'S SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN: It is a perennial pleasure to meet with the Republican club at its annual celebration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. They revered him for his patriotism, statesmanship, and courage which have immortalized him among the saviours of mankind, and they believe in the principles by which he lived, and, on account of which he died. The club lives under a perpetual charter and goes on forever. Its ranks are constantly recruited from the young and enthusiastic of the Republican party. It sets the pace for the rest of the organizations by never being unduly elated by victory nor grieved or depressed by defeat. It believes that its principles stand in exact relation to the needs they come, as that truth, which though crushed to earth will rise again.

"The past of the Republican party is history. The present of the Republican party is satisfaction and preparation; the future of the Republican party is glory. Our friends the enemy are doing their best to make it glorious. The Republican party has controlled the government of this country for thirty-three years. Sometimes the house of representatives was against us, once it lost the presidency, but at no time except at the present has it been completely out of power in the government.

"A generation of people have lived in the United States, they have lived, have prospered and have known unusual happiness, under a government of Republican principles, Republican measures, Republican statesmen. This continuity of confidence from the people is unique in the history of countries where the people rule.

"Power always carries with it the elements of its own overthrow. Almost invariably continuing successes bring incompetency or corruption, or both, in administration, and promote measures which prove disastrous to the best interest of the states. But it is our pride and glory as a party, that there has been neither incompetency nor corruption in Republican administration from Abraham Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison. Every great measure of the Republican party has proved beneficial to the country, from the proclamation of emancipation of Lincoln to the tariff of McKinley and the reciprocity of Blaine.

"America is nothing if not original. We have become great without precedence, and we try experiments without fear. Business disasters, financial revulsions, industrial distress are the patent and prominent causes of the overthrow of administration. But the coalition victory over Republicanism in 1892, was a revolt against prosperity. The Republicans had given to the country a financial system and a national banking law, which has restored credit, promoted enterprise, helped business and created a sound currency. It had consistently pursued a protective policy which has created the new south an industrial one and saved the north from diminishing populations and decreasing opportunities for its citizens. The country has voted for a reversal of the policy which has produced these results and is entitled to its trial.

"In looking calmly, philosophically and in a most friendly spirit at the situation, I have the profoundest sympathy for Mr. Cleveland. Behind him is this conglomerate which has carried the country and whose conflicting demands present to him and his cabinet as their life and opportunity Lorenzo Dow's definition of predestination:

> "You shall, and you shan't.
> "You will and you won't.
> "You'll be damned if you do,
> "And be damned if you don't."

A mine owner and manufacturer who voted to bring about this result said to me: 'It is criminal on the part of you Republicans to rely on Mr. Cleveland and his advisers to carry out the principles of their platform. You know that if they were carried out as they were enunciated at Chicago, the results would be disastrous to the business and prosperity of the country.'

"My answer was: 'My dear friend and speculative voter, you are entitled to a trial of your experiment, and the people whom you have persuaded that their conditions would be bettered by the experiment will never be satisfied and the country never at rest until it is tried.'

"The strength of the Republican party is that it has always kept its pledges. Its platforms were not made to get in on, but to stand on. The utterances of its conventions are the statute law of the land.

"Have the Democracy fulfilled their pledges? They have been out of power for a generation, because they gave no pledges. The people always want something positive. Negations have no place in the success of life, whether they are human ciphers or fruitless policies. The Democracy have simply denounced Republican principles, and criticized all the Republican measures. Now, however, they are facing the responsibilities of clear and unmistakeable pledges. Will they be redeemed? The most explicit pledge and promise of the Democratic platform was to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver act; but yesterday there appeared in Washington armed with imperial mandate from the chosen leader of the party, two gentlemen, one representing the interior and the other the exterior, calling upon the Democratic house of representatives, which has a two-thirds Democratic majority, to fulfill this plank in the Democratic platform. A majority of the Democratic representatives voted "no." The Democratic majority are appealing to us to help build their pledges against the wishes of the majority of themselves. It is sound, it is good business, as well as the fulfillment of party pledges, to repeal the compulsory silver purchase clause at the earliest possible moment.

"With the temporary abdication of power which has resulted from the election of 1892, the first chapter of the history of the Republican party is closed. Every page is illuminated with the story of heroic deeds, benefacent measures and mighty men. It opens with the life and career of that immortal genius and plain man, whose memory we celebrate to-night—Abraham Lincoln. It closes with the death of that magnetic personality, that brilliant statesman, that unequaled party leader, that loved tribune of the people, whose death we mourned but yesterday—James G. Blaine. It is an object lesson for all future times, of the possibilities from poverty to distinction, under American liberty.

"Lincoln, the rail splitter; Grant from the crossroads country store in the wilderness; Garfield, ragged and barefooted, from the towpath of the canal; Blaine, from the rural printing office—they claimed the homage of the world and devoted affection and admiration of their countrymen.

"The Roman mother, when asked what she had done for her country, pointed to her sons. The Republican party, when asked what it had done for the republic, points to the republic itself."

The last speaker was Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado. He responded to the toast, "Our Departed Leader."

The letters of regret were then read.

The Hawaiian Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Harrison informally received the Hawaiian commissioners and accepted their credentials as representatives of the present provisional government this afternoon.

There was a brief but informal reference to Hawaiian affairs after which the commissioners were invited to make an inspection of the state department and the conservatories. Commissioner Mossman said afterwards: "We are delighted at the receiving officials recognition from the president. That is what we have been anxiously waiting for since our arrival."

The Hawaiian commissioners followed up the distinct advantage gained by the official recognition to-day by the president, which gives them a diplomatic standing, by calling in their new capacity as recognized envoys on Secretary Foster at the state department this afternoon. Their conference commenced about 4 o'clock and lasted an hour and a half. The president accentuating his cordial reception of the commissioners this afternoon had intimated to them that the negotiations which formed the subject of their mission would be conducted by the secretary of state. The commissioners accordingly repaired to the state department at the close of the ordinary routine day's business and laid before Secretary Foster in detail the practical proposition they were authorized to submit. Some progress was made as to arriving at a harmonious view of the existencies of the situation, but no definite conclusion was reached and the conference was adjourned till Monday. The commissioners are meeting in detail the objections urged against the annexation of the islands.

Speaking in behalf of his fellow commissioners Mr. Thurston to-day, in regard to the obstacles of the cooley question said: "Every legislature of recent years, except that probably of 1887 has contained a majority of native members. The natives themselves are responsible for the introduction of the coolies of China into the island, and they have resisted every effort that has been made by the reform party to restrict the immigration of that class. They have no one to blame for the presence of the coolies in Hawaii except themselves."

On the matter of leprosy he had also this to say: "If it was not for the constant struggles maintained by the whites, the present segregation laws which compel those afflicted with that loathsome disease to be transported to the leper settlement, the natives in the legislature would speedily repeal even that beneficient measure, thereby throwing down all bars against its spread over the entire country."

Since the appearance of the first author ized case there have been probably 5000 cases of leprosy on the islands, at present there are probably 1200 of the unfortunate in the leper settlement. Of these the percentage of whites is almost infinitesimal.

A Wreck on the Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—The second section of passenger train No. 3 on the Santa Fe, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock last night and due in Kansas City at 12:10 to-day, was wrecked this morning at Baring, Mo. The train went through a trestle near the station and the first two coaches were precipitated through the woodwork and to the ground, a distance of forty or fifty feet. The third coach, which was a sleeper, caught by one end on the trestle work in a vertical position. There were five passengers in the sleeper who were thrown to the forward and lower end of the car, but were saved from injury and death by the heavy cushions. Not a passenger on the entire train was killed and none were seriously injured. The track will be blockaded for at least forty-eight hours.

New Waterworks for Hamburg.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Herman Reuse, a member of the great Hamburg importing firm of Schaub & Co., reached the city to-day on a business trip, and is stopping at the Auditorium.

"We believe that all danger of an outbreak of cholera in Hamburg this year is past, and do not expect a recurrence of the epidemic in the near future," he said. "Every precaution that medical skill can suggest has been taken, and should the dread disease make its appearance we shall be in a strong position to fight it. Principal among the improvements is the opening of the new waterworks, which will occur April 1. The new works have been in construction for a considerable time, and were not expected to be ready for nearly a year, but on account of the cholera the work was rushed. Hamburg is full of canals, which empty into the river Elbe, and these canals receive the outflow of sewers from many houses. They are as a rule very dirty. During an intensely hot spell last year, the canals dried up and the city was filled with noxious odors from the filthy channels. The loss of trade occasioned by the cholera was not less than $75,000,000, and you may rest assured we do not want a repetition of it. Contaminated water is supposed to have been the principal cause of the spread of the disease. Every precaution has been taken in the city to prevent a return of the disease. Tons of disinfectants are stored ready for use and the great barracks that were built last year for patients are kept ready for immediate occupancy. When the citizens have become personally interested in the matter as the police and the health authorities."

THINKS THERE WILL BE CHOLERA.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Dr. Kempner, a special health officer of the United States, who has just arrived from a tour of inspection of Hamburg, Bremen, Cassel and Nienheben, said that he was convinced that the present year would witness a fierce outburst of cholera all over the continent, and that instead of being sporadic, as 1892, the plague would sweep the whole of Europe.

The Panama Sentences.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Expectation that the sentences of the prisoners in the Panama trial would be delivered this afternoon brought eager crowds to the court of appeals building before 12 o'clock this morning. The approaches to the court room were filled to the last niche by noon, and five minutes after the doors were thrown open the room was packed to suffocation.

Presiding Judge Pervier read the decision, after having dismissed the prisoner's plea that they should benefit by the statute of limitation. Although the basis of the judgments was given in exceptionally minute detail, the audience listened from first to last with oppressive intensity of interest. The charge of fraudulent proceedings against Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henri Cottu and Marcus Fontane was held to be proved.

THE COMPANY'S METHODS.

On this point the judgment referred to the company's methods in issuing loans, the mendacious official bulletins and the persistent pulling done by the press at the instance of the directors. These practices, the judgment stated, when not directly originated or indorsed by the directors, had been connived at by them. Ferdinand de Lesseps, aided and abetted by his son, Charles, M. Cottu and M. Fontane had persistently concealed the operations of the canal company in order that the quotation of shares might not be affected unfavorably. The directors had done with underwriting syndicates which, as far as their unit was concerned, were fictitious and were known to be fictitious. The underwriting loans these syndicates had taken upon themselves no risks and yet they had received enormous sums from the company. The expenses necessarily attendant upon the issues of loans had been grossly exaggerated by the directors, and this exaggeration also constituted a fraudulent action.

A WORTHLESS PLEA.

This plea of defense that, despite these fraudulent facts, the directors were not amenable because the act especially in question had not succeeded, the decision pronounced worthless in view of the evidence that the directors had not scrupled to expose the capital of the company to the risks involved in the fresh issues and even reiterate their promises to complete the canal with the proceeds of the loan. By article 408 of the code concerning breach of trust, it was not necessary that the money should have been misappropriated or squandered, or should have benefited the directors in order that they may be found guilty. Their fraudulent intent was the same whether or not their purpose was carried out.

In dealing with Gustave Eiffel's breach of trust, the decision said that M. Eiffel had received 120,000,000 francs for the construction of the locks, and had promised to complete them by 1890. The evidence had shown that he had not even purchased the specified materials necessary in the construction of these locks; in fact he had bought in France, all told, but 1,223,000 francs' worth of materials. He had pretended furthermore to fulfill the obligations he had undertaken, while in reality he was simply appropriating the funds.

THE SENTENCES.

In conclusion Judge Pervier read these sentences:

"Ferdinand de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 3000 francs fine.

"Charles de Lesseps, five years' imprisonment and 3000 francs fine.

"Marius Fontane, two years' imprisonment and 2000 francs fine.

"Henry Cottu, two years' imprisonment and 3,000 francs fine.

"Gustave Eiffel, two years' imprisonment and 20,000 francs fine."

Immediately after the reading of the sentences M. Eiffel left the court room with his counsel, whom he had instructed to appeal to the high court of cessation.

French Newspaper Comment.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Public opinion is substantially unanimous to the effect that the ignominious judgment passed upon Count Ferdinand de Lesseps went beyond the requirements of justice. The newspapers considered the sentences very severe and especially that of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The Figaro demands the pardon of the man who has been one of the glories of France.

The Journal des Debats says: To imagine striking down the creator of the Suez canal in his declining days to salve the public conscience shows a great misconception of the opinion of the nation.

The radical Lanterne declares that the country itself has sustained a blow from the sentence which is useless in fact and excessive in law.

The republican Siecle protests against the sentence and adds that glory is a thing so rare and precious that the nation cannot too carefully guard it.

The royalist Gaulois deplores the decision as working havoc with the noblest legends of the French people.

The independent Matin says that yesterday's decree marks a day of ingratitude in the life of the historical personage concerned in the trial. Their names will be illuminated in the eyes of posterity by the light of their deeds and their suffering will leave no appreciable stain, being merely a judicial accident.

M. Daumon writes to La Lanterne Paroe, the extremist organ which was largely instrumental in making a prosecution of the Panama directors inevitable, that in face of severe sentences there is only room for one feeling, namely pity.

OUR LEGISLATORS.

A Casual Review of the Week's Proceedings.

TRADES ASSEMBLY INFLUENCE.

Bills Which They Favor—Religious Discussions—The El Paso Contest—A Visit from the New Mexicans—House Proceedings.

Special Correspondence.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The Trades and Labor Assembly of Colorado Springs, by its president, Chas. G. Collins, and through its legislative committee composed of Sam Yarnell, Geo. E. Faculoy and A. S. Andrews, has been instructing the El Paso county representatives as to the bills they shall advocate. The instructions consist of twelve or fifteen typewritten pages. Some thirty-five or forty bills are advocated, among them being an act to protect employees, and guarantee their right to belong to labor organizations; the bill to amend the act in relation to elections and crimes and offenses against the elective franchise; the anti-Pinkerton law; the employers' liability bill; Senator McGovney's bill to provide a penalty for demanding and receiving illegal fees by public officers; Merritt's bill relative to the establishment of a state school for dependent and neglected children; Barzee's bill to prevent discrimination between legal tender coin or currency in payment of obligations, and to provide a penalty for violation thereof.

Said Representative Baldwin: "I think I represent the other El Paso county representatives when I say that common sense and justice dictates that we support nearly every measure they mention. We are looking after our people. I will not, however, vote for Hynes's free kindergarten bill in its present form. If they will amend it so that it becomes a part of the public school system, then I shall most certainly vote for it, for I believe in it. But as it now stands it is liable to get into the hands of sectarian institutions and run as a Sunday school adjunct."

There have been a great many biblical quotations used, and a great many opinions aired upon Christianity and its relation to worldly things, in the senate the past week. It has brought into prominence the new holders of that body and caused them to stand up for their principles. A bill, the chief feature of which was to give the Golden industrial, or reform, school a chaplain, was the cause of the first discussion. The bill was by Senator Israel, who is the representative of the associated charities in that body. Senator Pease cried no funds. "If the ministers of Golden cannot pray at the school Sunday mornings," said he, "I wouldn't give much for their prayers when they are given." Senator Gunnell opposed any institution from which the principles of the great Christian religion on which our civilization is founded had been omitted. Senator Pease replied that schools, not churches, were the cornerstone of civilization. Senator Drake gave an exhibition of the same sentiments. Senators Merritt and Israel upheld to Senator Gunnell, but the bill was killed and if the boys hear any prayers they will be given free.

An amendment to Senator Merritt's bill No. 7, exempting Y. M. C. A. property from taxation, was another thorn in the flesh to worldly senators. Senator Webber cited the fact that the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs was taxed and he did not see why Y. M. C. A.'s should fare better. Pease and Drake were among the opposition. Merritt, Gunnell, McKinley and Lockwood spoke eloquently of the benefits to a community of a Y. M. C. A. "Charity," said Senator Pease, "which has to be paid for is not charity. It is a weak form of charity, which seeks to bolster up its fine buildings with state aid. There seems to be a wide divergence from the teachings of the Master. You remember when a certain gentleman took the Savior up upon an exceedingly high mountain and showed him the country and told him it should all be his if he would fall down and worship him, the Savior replied that his kingdom was not of this world and said: 'Get thee behind me Satan.' If those church people, with their fine churches and Y. M. C. A. advocates, should be taken upon the mountains back of Denver and should be offered the city and all about it, they would snap it up as quick as a hawk would a June bug."

Senator Wheeler declared that he had listened with great interest to the debate, but that this was the first time he had ever heard the devil called a gentleman.

"You have never read Shakespeare then," suggested Senator Steck.

And so the reparee went on for an hour or more, greatly to the interest of a large lobby. The amendments and bill were finally recommended for third reading and final passage and sent to the committee on revision.

The house was not free from religious discussions. Last week Mr. Kilton's bill to tax church property was defeated in committee of the whole on second reading, but was reconsidered Thursday of this week, the author agreeing to exempt small church properties. The exemption was to the extent of $10,000. After a heated discussion it was again defeated.

About four miles north of the old frontier village, Las Animas, the county seat of Bent county, is a relic of the times when Indians roamed the plains, in the shape of an abandoned fort—Fort Lyons. The fields of growing grain, the peaceable, sturdy settlers, the absence of disturbing influences, render the old fort absolutely useless. At the request of Capt. E. A. Billow of Lamar, a well known Grand Army man, now sergeant-at-arms of the house, Mr. Wooten has memorialized congress to set aside the abandoned buildings for the use of old soldiers and their families. The memorial was placed on its second reading by unanimous vote.

Friday afternoon the committee on contests and elections reported in favor of Messrs. Baldwin, Humphrey and Reynolds as against Messrs. Jackson, Gorman and Lynn, contestors. The house adopted the report without a dissenting vote. The termination was not otherwise than anticipated. The Republican members were not the least worried over the outcome, and the event passed without comment. It was considered a farce from the first. At the same time the El Paso cases were disposed of the Bromley-Williams contest was settled by Bromley being allowed to keep his seat. Williams is a colored man. There are 3500 colored men in Denver whom Gratz Brown said would vote for the Republican party next spring if Williams was seated. He made such a sarcastic plea that the Democrats and Populists cheered and yelled, and of the Republicans only fifteen voted for their man, whom the minority report advocated.

To-day Senators McGovney and Leddy and Representative Reynolds are visiting the state institutions at Fort Collins and Greeley, the two former as members of the committee on finance and institutions, the latter as chairman of the committee on appropriations.

Monday the legislature of New Mexico will be in Denver. They will arrive in the evening and will be shown the elephant by the committee of the whole. A banquet, reception, rides, the theater, side trips and various other things will help make the stay of the legislators of the land of sunshine and lassitude pleasant. On Friday the Colorado Assembly will leave the lands on Eighteenth and Market and take up their abode in Pullman Palace cars for a trip home with their visitors.

"I don't know as I shall go," said Senator McGovney, "We have only ninety days for business, and the thorough manner in which we are proceeding shows that we will need every moment of that time. No bills are being railroaded. Every measure is thoroughly discussed. Sometimes I think we spend too much time upon a bill, but I would rather it would be that way than have to rush matters."

Mr. Reynolds is not sure whether he will take the junket or not.

Mr. Baldwin will "stay with the boys."

Mr. Baldwin delights in brass buttons, epaulets and those things which go to make up military display. As chairman of the committee on military affairs he called out the militia last night and reviewed it as though it was the Army of the Potomac. It is great fun to be a state legislator and be able to call out the militia at a moment's notice to show them off to one's friends.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hynes got excited. Mr. Hynes is greatly interested in his numerous bills. He is always in earnest. He has no time to spend in tomfoolery. While he was talking to his free kindergarten bill there were several interruptions. Finally, Mr. Heisler cried "question" several times. Mr. Hynes, who is a small man, left his seat and running at Heisler, cried, "You, you!" He was intercepted, the sergeant-at-arms called, and the committee of the whole broke up in disorder. Afterwards Mr. Heisler apologized and peace was made.

There was another large sized row in the house this week, over which white-winged peace is now nestling. Patt Wicks, the hoary-headed warrior from "the little village on the Arkansas," charged the committee on railroads with being the tool of corporations. Bonynge jumped to his feet and called upon him to withdraw the remark. He refused and went on in the "like-an-armed-warrior" style of oratory to push in the prices. Kilton called for him to stop and received the thrust—"Yes, I know it hurts." The next day Wicks apologized and the apology was accepted.

G. E. B.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—The house only was in session this morning and before the body was called to order the topic of conversation was the encounter late last night between T. Gratz Brown of Arapahoe and Joe Jenkins of The Post. Brown was not present but the versatile reporter was in his seat bright and smiling. The entire morning hour was put in in talk of a desultory nature. Of the several bills brought up not one was finally disposed of.

Three bills were reported adversely on the calendar. They were House Bills Nos. 20, 197 and 16. No. 20 was by Mr. Kilton. It provides that the directors and trustees of corporations shall file with the secretary of state a notice of their election to such offices within ten days after it occurs, and such officers shall not be absolved from liability until they do so. The corporations committee recommended that it do not pass.

The same recommendation was made by the elections committee on Bill 197, by Mr. Ammons. This provided that the names of candidates for office shall only be printed once on a ballot. This bill's purposes are covered by another bill.

House Bill No. 16 had a similar recommendation after it. It was by Mr. Heisler. This bill would compel the supreme court to sit at least three days per week except during the months of July and August and during Christmas week.

The house then went into committee of the whole with Mr. Slawson in the chair. Mr. Westerman's bill, which exempts real and personal property of any organization of the G. A. R. from taxation when such organization existed for benevolent purposes, was taken up. After the offering of several amendments, all of which were rejected, the bill was ordered to be favorably reported.

The next bill considered was by Mr. Bonynge. It amended section 3 of an act to secure manufacturers and owners of railroad equipments and rolling stock in making conditional sales and certain contracts. This was also ordered for passage. Then House Bill No. 12, also by Mr. Bonynge, which amended the election laws came up. This bill was referred back to be considered with other bills on elections. Under this resolution House Bill No. 13, by Mr. Sims, was also referred back.

Bill 29 by Mr. Kilton, which was reported adversely, was referred back to the committee on corporations in order to give Mr. Kilton a chance to explain the bill.

The next bill considered was No. 150, by Mr. Bonynge. It amends section 24, chapter 19, of the statutes, entitled "Corporations." The bill changes the present law twice. The changes, in a nutshell, prevent a corporation from mortgaging its property in Colorado to a company in another state, without placing the mortgage on record and giving notice to its Colorado creditors of its intention to give the mortgage. This bill was discussed until nearly 1 when a recess was taken.

There were a score of members in the house when Speaker Ammons rapped for order after recess. Upon motion of Mr. Bromley a call of the house was ordered. The house, after the sergeant-at-arms managed to get a quorum present, went into committee of the whole, and the consideration of Mr. Bonynge's bill was continued.

An amendment was offered and accepted providing for the exception of irrigation companies from the provisions of the bill, after which it passed its second reading.

The house then adjourned.

SENATE.

There was no session of the senate to-day, that body having adjourned from last night until Monday.

CABLE LETTER.

Items of Current Interest From Foreign Capitals.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The events of the week in Paris have left matters pretty much as they were before the Panama investigation, except that the way has been paved for another cabinet crisis. The only subject of discussion for the last three days has been the sentencing of the Panama prisoners. Not even when Deputy Delahaye made his first speech against the Panama company in the chamber of deputies, or when the directors Sans-Leroy and Eiffel were arrested has the excitement in the streets and cafes and theaters run so high as on the afternoon when the sentences were announced. At 5 o'clock all Paris was in the streets. The Evenment, Lanterne, Liberte, and some six other journals got out special editions, aggregating 200,000 copies, yet the newspapers did not half supply the demand. The deliverymen were besieged by crowds of men and women from the moment they left the publication offices. Many lost their bundles in trying to transfer them to the newspaper booths, the wrappers were torn off and despite the interference of the police, the "specials" were scattered broadcast in the crowds. The excitement before the booths in the vicinity of the Palace Bourbon almost caused a riot.

The popular opinion was heard from the crowds in the street at the time that the sentences were just and that the evidence given before the court of appeals could have warranted none other. The clamor as to the cruelty of sentencing Ferdinand De Lesseps was raised the next day by the press, part of which would have attacked any decision so as to weaken the government, especially the minister of justice. The rest of the press, so free with its denunciations, has advocated for weeks a policy of suppression of all further investigation, as the editors have been already too much compromised for their profit or convenience, and by continued probing would be shown in a still more unenviable light.

As far as Eiffel, Charles de Lesseps and Cottu are concerned, most Parisians are anxious to see them behind lock and key. As for Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose condemnation was forced upon the judges by his implication in the same fraudulent transactions with the others, it is generally understood that he will never go to prison. Should he live he would be pardoned. In legal circles especially the sentences are pronounced to be unexceptionable.

The decision dwelt at special length upon the fact that the Crepieux Syndicate, for undertaking a slight risk, received almost 2,000,000 francs, while subsequent syndicates, which undertook no risks at all, received much heavier compensation. These transactions, merely according to the internal evidence, were so incongruous as to prove fraud of which all the directors, including Ferdinand de Lesseps, must have been cognizant. On this one point, according to the decision every director would have been liable, without a word of the abundant oral testimony given in corroboration to the penalty determined by the court.

In the British parliamentary debates of the last few days Mr. Balfour has again demonstrated his inability to lead when out of office. His personal attack upon Mr. Gladstone last night reacted upon him and his party by causing such a hostile demonstration as the house has not witnessed for six years. Probably never before in his parliamentary career had Mr. Gladstone better evidence of the reverence and affection with which the Liberals regard him. The repeated cheers with which his reproof of Mr. Balfour was greeted while the Unionists hardly ventured an opposition shows showed plainly that, however wide the differences of the members as to the home rule question, the vast majority regard England's veteran statesman with reverence in many cases bordering on hero worship.

The Russian scandal bids fair to surpass the Lowe rifle scandal in Germany and to occupy with it second place just below the Panama scandal of France and the bank scandal of Italy. Two hundred thousand small caliber rifles of the new pattern have been found to be practically useless, and the investigation is still incomplete. Materials provided at government expense have been sold by military officials, who substituted inferior materials and pocketed the difference. The machinery in the small arm factory near Riga was rendered inadequate to its work by similar dishonesty on the part of officers who superintended its equipment. The total loss of the government will not fall far short of a million pounds.

The Krupp Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Twenty-five carloads of the Krupp gun works exhibit arrived at Jackson park to-day and will be moved over to the pavilion east of the agricultural building on the lake shore, which is nearly ready to receive it. This exhibition, which is the biggest and one of the most important that will be shown at the exposition, was landed in this country about two weeks ago and put on specially constructed freight cars at Baltimore by the Pennsylvania railroad. The Krupp exhibition contains some most remarkable ordnance pieces. The largest is a cannon piece weighing 122 tons. This is the heaviest single article ever transported in a railway train. There are several other pieces that would not feel nice on a man's toe. Some of them weigh 65 tons each, and all of the exhibit is proportionately bulky. Herr Gillhausen, chief engineer of the Krupp engine works, and Richard Abe will have charge of the installations.

The big gun of the exhibit cannot fail to attract a great deal of attention. It is about twice the size of the largest ordnance piece owned by the United States, being 87 feet long. It will throw a 16½-inch ball at a velocity of 4500 feet a second. It will not throw any during the exposition, however, for if it did the concussion would break every pane of glass on the exposition grounds. Special cars built almost entirely of steel were constructed to bring the guns to Chicago, and the job of transporting the exhibit was one of the biggest ever undertaken by the road that brought them.

Rufus Hatch Dying.

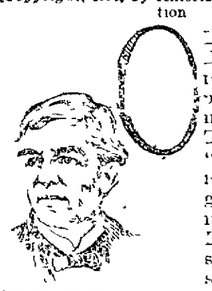
NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Rufus Hatch was reported to be weaker to-day. He is dying at his home in Squyren Duyvil.

IT WAS A GREAT YEAR.

LINCOLN, TENNYSON AND GLADSTONE WERE BORN IN 1809.

Interesting Reminiscences Told by Contemporaries of the Great Emancipator. Side Lights on Lincoln's Character—His Native Wit and Rugged Honesty.

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OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

reading the dispatch announcing the death of Tennyson, said: "Only Gladstone is left of the great men born in the year 1809. Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson, who were of the same age, were geniuses as great as the world has ever seen and each of them will be remembered as long as the English language is spoken or read."

It is a little strange that this same thought should not have occurred to others as distinguished as Dr. Holmes, for the England in which Gladstone and some of the English statesmen, in speaking of Tennyson's title, saw it to couple his name with that of Lincoln and of Gladstone as those of men who were the choicest gift to the human race of the year 1809.

During the past year some of those who were close to President Lincoln have died, and of all the number of men who were conspicuous with the politics with which he was so pre-eminently associated, perhaps only William M. Evarts and David Dudley Field are still living. Field has gained fame while Lincoln was an unknown Illinois legislator in the Illinois house, giving out bright promise of those powers which made his career what it was. Evarts has won such repute as rejoices the lawyer's heart while Lincoln was an obscure—and by many despised almost ostracized—member of the national house of representatives.



TENNYSON.

George William Curtis, who came to have profound admiration for Lincoln, and who in the convention that nominated the latter made a speech having genuine eloquence in it, which gave him fame throughout the land, having died within the past year, Mr. Evarts alone is left of those men who were mighty warriors upon that historic occasion.

Two years ago the writer, meeting Hannibal Hamlin on the occasion of his last public appearance, at the dinner of the Lincoln club in New York city, asked that veteran statesman if, in his old age, as he reviewed his association with Mr. Lincoln as vice president, he had changed his estimate of Lincoln's character at all. The old gentleman did not reply on the instant. He seemed to be weighing the words with which he should make answer, but he said at last, speaking with great solemnity



GLADSTONE.

of manner: "Yes, I have changed my opinion. I always regarded Lincoln as a good man, one an able man, but in these days of investigation, as I look back upon my acquaintance with him, I see him as not only a good and an able man, but as the purest, the most unselfish, and, all things considered, the greatest man our country has produced since it was established." And that message was almost the best characterization of Lincoln which Mr. Hamlin made, for he died a few months later.

If one seeks today an impression from men who knew Lincoln or have studied his life, the most significant comment which is made is this—that it is more and more realized that his greatest power perhaps was his mastery over great men, and the astonishment when this understanding gives us that an obscure man, one who had no advantages, whose life was circumscribed by a little prairie town, who for those long, scarcely any intercourse with the great men of his day before he became president, who was timid, diffident and in some respects painfully modest, should never the less, when he came in contact with the greatest men of the age, have subordinated them to his purposes and compelled them to acknowledge his intellectual power and his superior judgment. It has been possible to obtain some anecdotes which, if they are not new, have not been widely circulated, and which illustrate this pre-eminent quality of Abraham Lincoln.



HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

His Political Mastery.

David Davis, who was one of Lincoln's earliest friends, and was perhaps the first to predict for him the probability of a great career, once said to the writer: "I believe that as time passes and Mr. Lincoln's life is impartially studied he will be seen as the ablest political man that political life in the United States has developed. Yet he was not a politician in the ordinary sense.

"Mr. Lincoln never managed a caucus, never urged a candidacy for office, never pulled a wire, never created a following or machine, and he had little patience or understanding when such things were discussed in his presence. Yet he had a wider knowledge of the effect of moral influences upon masses and a deeper understanding of the power of moral and intellectual impulse as a political agent than any other man of his time. This was shown in two cases, which, as I look back now, convince me that he expected to be a candidate for the presidency and did what he did in these two cases as a part of his plan for obtaining the nomination and election."



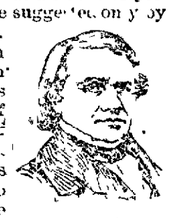
DAVID DAVIS.

Judge Davis then went on to say that Lincoln realized what nobody else at that time seemed to understand—that a seat in the senate was an almost insuperable obstacle in the path of presidential ambition. Conkling afterward expressed that idea in a speech in the senate, in which he said, "The senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the presidency." An exciting political canvass took place in Illinois early in Buchanan's administration. It was understood that if the party of which Mr. Lincoln was a member carried the state legislature his friends would bring him forward as a candidate for the senate. He made the canvass with that understanding. An element in the party, perhaps the cultured and wealthier element, favored Lyman Trumbull.

The election so resulted that it was possible to choose as United States senator a member of the Democratic party, and to the astonishment of Mr. Lincoln's friends he withdrew and urged the selection of Mr. Trumbull, who was chosen. Lincoln's friends were amazed. They wondered why he should thus apparently turn his face away from one of the most dazzling prizes of politics. But years afterward they had reason to suspect that Mr. Lincoln realized that with Lyman Trumbull in the senate his most formidable competitor for the presidential nomination, at least in Illinois, would be beyond the power of doing his own ambition injury.

"He Never Can be President."

Two years later Mr. Lincoln again did something which seemed to his friends then a grievous mistake, but which they afterward perceived was a step of politics such as would be suggested only by pre-eminent genius.



DOUGLAS.

He was carrying on that debate with Stephen A. Douglas which is now one of the great traditions of politics. He prepared a series of questions which he proposed to ask Douglas on the stump. He permitted some of his friends to cast their eyes over these interrogations, and they said to him, "Don't ask them this question, Mr. Lincoln, because if you do he will answer it in such a way as to make his re-election to the senate certain."

"Ah!" replied Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eye. "Yes, that is true, but if he takes that shoot he never can be president." The friends who heard this were amazed that Lincoln should be willing thus to set Douglas on a platform for the senate, but they perceived afterward that Lincoln was entirely willing to let Douglas resume his oratorical flights in the senate if thereby he would be able to defeat his presidential aspirations.

These anecdotes Judge Davis mentioned to illustrate that single power as a politician which enabled Lincoln to win the greatest triumph of politics. It was a great game he played, so great that it was not understood by the ordinary politician until results were accomplished.

The "Skeered" Merchants.

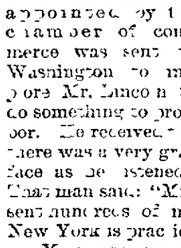
Chauncey M. Depew tells a story of Lincoln which illustrates this quality which enabled him to appear at ease, and also to demonstrate his mastery when in the presence of great men. It was at the time that the Merrimac was being built. The story was that she should sail upon the ocean and into the harbor of New York and either bombard the city or exact enormous tribute. A committee of New York merchants appointed by the chamber of commerce was sent to Washington to implore Mr. Lincoln to do something to protect New York harbor. He received them courteously, but there was a very grave expression on his face as he listened to the spokesman. That man said: "Mr. Lincoln, we represent hundreds of millions of property. New York is practically defenseless. If the Merrimac comes into our harbor, it can ruin us, and we implore you at once to take measures to give us defense."

C. M. DEPEW.

For a minute or two Mr. Lincoln did not reply. He knew the government was straining every nerve to prevent depredations by the Merrimac. It could do nothing more. It seemed for an instant as though there were a suggestion of anger in his glance, but if he had that impulse he subdued it. Then a quaint smile which anticipated a humorous story came to his face, and he said: "Well, gentlemen, I think if I had as many millions at peril as you say you have, and I was as 'skeered' as you seem to be about the coming of the Merrimac, instead of coming down here and making speeches about it I would go home and spend some of those millions in making defenses myself." And that was all he said to them. The New York merchants were amazed, and yet as they went away they confessed that common sense was in his humorous advice, and they also confessed their sense of the mastery of this man.

His Simplicity at Great Moments.

Thurlow Weed in his old age was full of anecdotes which he was fond of telling to illustrate that simplicity of greatness which characterized Lincoln perhaps in a higher degree than any other man that nature politician, Weed, ever met. Weed was fond of telling one which suggested strikingly that quality of simplicity. On the day that the Chicago convention nominated Lincoln, he went to the office of the local newspaper in Springfield and



THURLOW WEED.

sat there with his friends, as long as was expedient, and supported by a chair, his manner cooler than that of any man in the room, while he chatted and told stories with such delicious abandon as would have suggested that he was the least concerned of any man in the United States in the mighty events at Chicago.

A telegraph operator while this chatting was going on wrote upon a slip of paper a message which had just been flicked over the wire. These were the words, "Mr. Lincoln, you have just been nominated for president." Lincoln took the slip, unfolded it, read it through slowly and then passed it to some of his friends. They arose to congratulate him, and after a moment he said, "There is a little woman down at my house who I think would like to hear this news, and I guess I'll go and tell her." And with that informality and strange simplicity he carried the message to his wife.

Weed Meets His Match.

"I learned this story a few days after, when I went to Springfield," said Mr. Weed while relating one evening. "After Lincoln was nominated I was so greatly disappointed that a first thought of making a trip to the far west. Then I hesitated. I said I should like to see this man who has been brought up on the prairies of Illinois, and who has beaten our idol, Seward. I should like to fathom him and find out how much the party has got to fear for its success in his candidacy.' So I decided to go to Springfield and spend a few hours with the candidate. I had no doubt at all that after an hour's chat with him I could read him through like a book. I had never met a man before out of whom I was not able to pump the mysteries of his character.

"Well, I went to Springfield and was received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln. I began to talk with him and to ask him questions. I spent two hours with him, and when I came away I said to myself, 'Thurlow Weed, that is the first man you have ever met who was too much for you.' He pumped everything out of me, and I got nothing in return.

"Well, I went away and told my friends that there was one thing they need not have any fears about. This man, if he was bred in a country town, knew enough to keep his own counsels, and they might be sure that he would say or do nothing during the campaign that would imperil the canvass. I knew that if I could not fathom him it was not likely that any other politician in our party would be able to do so. His self reliance, his intellectual quickness and his insight into other men's motives were something marvelous, and I was ready to admit that the party had made no mistake in selecting this man whom we thought a green countryman as its candidate.



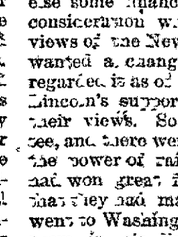
W. H. SEWARD.

"After his election I went to see him again to talk with him about his cabinet and his measures. He then told me that he expected to ask Mr. Seward to become secretary of state and Mr. Chase secretary of the treasury. But that was all the positive information I could get out of him. I saw that he understood the public men of the country just as well as I did, although most of them he had never seen. He had an understanding of men's character as intuitive as a woman's. He played with me, and that was a new experience, for I had been accustomed to play with others, and I realized that this man was the master of the politicians in his party."

At the Head of the Table.

Mr. Weed used to tell the story of how Mr. Lincoln demonstrated to his cabinet that where he sat was the head of the table. When his cabinet met there was no man of them who had not been more conspicuous than Lincoln up to the time of his nomination. There was Seward, the idol of the Whigs and the eastern Republicans, a very great man. There was Chase, of commanding intellect; there were Cameron and Bates and Blair, all of them justly esteemed great men, and there is no doubt that each of them expected to dominate this man who was their president. Such at least was Mr. Weed's opinion.

"Seward tried it first," said Weed, "and no one else followed his example. He brought into the cabinet with him a paper in which he had set forth a certain policy which he thought Lincoln ought to pursue, and in which he in effect informed Lincoln that he would take it upon himself to see that policy carried out. It was a test moment. Had Lincoln yielded his cabinet would have been his master, but with a queer mannerism—half humorous, half serious—he read the paper through, struck out Mr. Seward's recommendations, thanked him for his consideration, and in that moment and motion this assembly of great men realized that the obscure lawyer was to be president not only in name, but in fact. Never did a ruler so completely and yet so gently master his cabinet or council."



W. M. EVARTS.

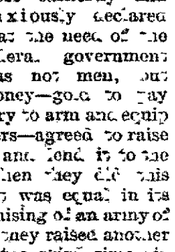
The New York Bankers and Lincoln.

Mr. George S. Coe, one of the great bankers of New York, in speaking of Lincoln not long ago, said that his capacity to suggest without offense his mastery over men and measures was strikingly demonstrated to a representative body of New York bankers early in Lincoln's administration. These bankers had, after a secret meeting in which Secretary Chase had most earnestly and anxiously declared that the need of the federal government was not men, but money—gold to pay the expenses necessary to arm and equip and feed the soldiers—agreed to raise $500,000,000 in gold and lend it to the government, and when they did this Lincoln said that it was equal in its moral effect to the raising of an army of 500,000 men. Then they raised another $500,000,000, and for the third time did the same thing. Lincoln therefore had a very cordial regard for these New York bankers and never tired of speaking in words of praise of these things which they had done.

D. D. FIELD.

Something occurred in congress or else some financial measure was under consideration which did not meet the views of the New York bankers. They wanted a change in the law, and they regarded it as of vital interest that Mr. Lincoln's support should be given to their views. So they named a committee, and there were men upon it who had the power of raising millions, and who had won great fame for achievements that they had made as bankers. They went to Washington. Lincoln received them in his library. He had never earned over $8,000 a year. He was only worth when he took the presidency about $5,000 in cash and his house in Springfield, worth about $4,000 more. He had said a year before that if he could gain a fortune of $20,000 he would be content, for it would be sufficient for his old age, and he was now in the presence of men some of whom had made as much as $20,000 in a week.

In the presence of great wealth even great politicians are likely to be somewhat subdued in manner. Lincoln was as easy with these men as though they had been chums of his in his old law office in Springfield. He swung his long legs over the arms of his chair and then asked them to state their mission. He heard them patiently as they talked learnedly of stocks and bonds and markets and credits. After they were all through and were awaiting his answer he arose and with some seriousness of manner said:



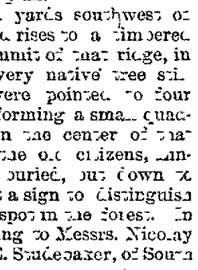
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Gentlemen, ever since I have come into this office I have heard a great deal about *feenance*. Men come here and talk to me by the hour about *feenance* and about *feenancial* policy. I hear one side and then I hear the other, just as I have heard you this morning, and now I'll tell you what my conclusion is. I don't understand anything about this matter of *feenance*, and I don't think anybody else does either. Chase says he does. You'd better go and talk with him. But if you get talking *feenance* with him or with congress you're going to get all mixed up. This country is rich enough to pay all our bills, and to pay back with interest the money that we borrow, and that is my *feenancial* creed."

Thus he dismissed the bankers, and while they thought his doctrine crude, yet they admitted that it was in essence sound.

What Wendell Phillips Said.

Wendell Phillips, agitator, imprecator and possessed of the most dazzlingly fascinating rhetorical eloquence that ever graced the English tongue, went to Washington to see Lincoln, and coming home met George William Curtis. Said Curtis, "Well, Mr. Phillips, what do you think of Lincoln?" "Think of him, Curtis. Lincoln seems to move a little slow, but he always gets there."



G. W. CURTIS.

This was an anecdote Curtis was fond of telling, having repeated it to a gentleman only a few weeks before his death.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

The Desolate Spot Where Rest the Remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

It adds but one more to the many saddening facts in the early boyhood of Abraham Lincoln to state that the location selected by his father in Indiana was in many respects almost the poorest he could have found in the new state. Spencer county is, it is true, a region of great natural wealth, and is today inhabited by a very intelligent and prosperous people, but Thomas Lincoln located in a district which was not only the most unhealthy in the county, but certain to be the last developed. As late as the year 1870, when the Rockport and Southwestern railroad penetrated that region, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was still in a primeval forest—possibly the only forest in southern Indiana where nature still presented the identical aspects known to the pioneers.

GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.

Seventeen miles north northeast of Rockport is a way station called Lincoln, in the narrow valley of Little Pigeon creek—a valley distinguished in early days for its fertility and its extraordinary capacity, so to speak, for all kinds of epidemics. One mild sickness, which wrought havoc among the Hankses and Sparrows and caused the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother was but a beginning. Ague was a yearly visitant. Fevers of nearly all kinds followed, and when the railroad company attempted to make a city of Lincoln the typhoid fever defeated the plan.

A few hundred yards southwest of the station the land rises to a timbered ridge. On the summit of that ridge, in a forest where every native tree still stood, visitors were pointed to four magnificent oaks forming a small quadrangle. Exactly in the center of that quadrangle, said the old citizens, Lincoln's mother was buried, but down to 1879 there was not a sign to distinguish it from any other spot in the forest. In that year, according to Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Mr. P. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., placed there a monument with this inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN,
Mother of President Lincoln.
Died Oct. 5, 1818. Aged 35 Years.
Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son,
1879.

An iron fence protects the grave from what has befallen others on that hilltop—that of a wallowing place for hogs. Some kind hand has transplanted a few roses upon the grave and carried some pot flowers there, but each has fared badly for want of proper sunshine. And such, according to the latest correspondent to visit the spot, is the present condition of the grave of the great Liberator's mother.

P. F.

Lincoln's Self Control.

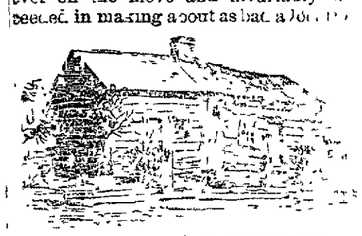
Although Lincoln was universally regarded as one of the most amiable of men and was scarcely ever known to show anger, those acquainted with him in his youthful and obscure years have declared that he had naturally a fiery temper, which he struggled against until he mastered it completely. After having become a prominent figure in the councils of the nation, he was a pattern of self discipline and self control. One of his favorite sayings, which would give color to this belief, was, "The most important victory a man can gain is the victory over himself."

Those intimate with Lincoln knew that he greatly disliked his name Abraham; nevertheless it was very appropriate, for its meaning, in Hebrew, is Father of the Multitude.

HE WAS ALWAYS "ON THE MOVE."

Thomas Lincoln, Father of the Emancipator, Was of a Migratory Disposition.

The country has heard much of the peculiarities and weaknesses of Thomas Lincoln, father of the Liberator; how he was ever on the move and invariably succeeded in making about as bad a bargain



WHERE LINCOLN'S PARENTS DIED

as circumstances allowed. His life in Kentucky and Indiana has been given in minute detail, because his son was still with him then, but very little has been said of his various removals in Illinois.

His first location was in Macon county a few miles from the present city of Decatur, "in the timber," as the phrase was, for in those days no one imagined that the prairies would be settled in the lifetime of living man. Indeed several of the early gazetteers of Illinois stated that "those broad, grassy plains would remain for ever as common grazing grounds for adjacent farmers." In a few years, however, it was discovered that the prairies were more fertile than the woodland, and Thomas Lincoln was all in a fever to move again, and did.

In 1830 he made a second removal, but to what place is not recorded, as he did not remain long. "Restless as ever," says Herndon, "to the glowing descriptions of prosperity in adjacent counties his third and last move was to the newest part of Coles county, then called Goose Nest prairie, near the present hamlet of Farmington and eight miles south of Charleston, the county town. His last plaintive utterance to his famous son was that his little tract of land bore 'the usual incumbrance—a mortgage for $200.'"

On the 5th of January, 1851, he died there at the age of seventy three years and eleven days. From a letter written before owning November by Abraham Lincoln to his stepbrother, Johnston we learn that the writer had the mortgage and secured "the eastern forty acres for mother." She the president elect saw her early in 1861 for the last time and there she died April 10 1869. A hand some marble shaft erected by Robert T. Lincoln marks the burial place of the Liberator's father.

Lincoln as a Versifier.

T. J. McNamar, of San Antonio, Tex., says: "An old friend of mine named Caldwell recently told me that Abraham Lincoln wrote verses for his father in 1832. At that time a great rise occurred in the Sangamon river and a steamboat, taking advantage of the high water, came up the stream. My friend was then a child, and the whistling of the boat frightened him. Lincoln then a tall, angular young man, took him in his arms and carried him aboard the boat. After the departure of the craft Lincoln wrote some rhymes about the incident, one verse of which the Caldwells family preserved. It runs thus:

"The Illinois Suckers, green and raw,
Collected on the Sangamaw
To see a boat come up the stream,
They surely thought it was a dream.

"For this doggerel he invented a melody, and he and others sang it. The song never found its way into print. The elder Caldwells always told their children that the amiable, kindly Lincoln would develop into a great man."

A Tribute to Lincoln.

In the exposition grounds at Chicago will stand a model, in wood, covered with "staff" to represent stone, of a monument which is to be of granite and stand in Springfield, Ills. It is to be the tribute of the colored people of the United States to their hero-patron, Abraham Lincoln. The base will rise four feet from the ground and be forty-six feet square, and from the center of this base the monument will rise seventy feet and be surmounted by a nine size figure of a colored soldier.

Around the monument are pedestals resting on the base for eight bronze statues, each eight feet high and representing Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Charles Sumner, Robert Brown Elliott, John Brown, Wendell Phillips, Owen Lovejoy and William Lloyd Garrison. The total height, seventy-four feet, represents the years of slavery under the constitution, 1789—1863. Many inscriptions commemorate various incidents connected with slavery and emancipation.



THE EMANCIPATION MONUMENT.

The bronze statues will be set upon the monument model at the World's fair and will afterward be transferred to the permanent monument at Springfield. The selection of subjects for the statues has been made by Hon. S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Hon. Robert Smalls, South Carolina; Hon. William B. Allison, Iowa; Hon. John R. Lynch, Mississippi; Hon. John J. Ingalls, Kansas, and Colonel Roger G. Ingersoll.

Governor Fifer and Senator Cullom, of Illinois, are the trustees of funds, and Dr. George W. Bryant, the commissioner general of the association, is now in Boston at 99 Charles street, to whom subscriptions for the monument may be sent.

T. D. S.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN: THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

The growth of Lincoln's fame has been like the growth of his power and influence while he lived—slow, but sure and enduring. It was not until after his debate with Douglas that even his name became generally known throughout the United States. It was not until after his nomination for the Presidency that even the leaders of the Republican party began to realize what manner of man he was. Now, although the shock of his death threw the whole country into mourning, and every one recognized that a great man had passed away, it is only within the past few years that the American people have really come to appreciate the moral and intellectual stature of this greatest of representative Americans.

Mr. Lincoln had earned the secret of mastery over men long before he became famous. He had earned it as Washington did, and as few other men have ever learned it, by attaining the mastery over himself. Of a strong and passionate nature, with tendencies toward mysticism which ... would have led him to ... insanity, he had somehow, in these early years of ... boldly to fundamental study, and of long brooding thought, acquired a power of self control that was absolutely indispensable to the great work to which he was afterward called. It was his keen sense of humor, more than anything else, that kept his mind sane and healthy, and brushed away the mists which might otherwise have obscured his mental vision. It was this, too, more than any other faculty, which enabled him to bear the tremendous strain of anxiety and disappointment and hope deferred to which he was subjected for two long years after he became President.

There has never been in history a clearer case of the Providential meeting of the hour and the Man than when Lincoln was chosen President on the eve of our great national conflict. Other men of that time were able, brilliant, earnest, strong, aggressive, patriotic, but above all things there was needed a wise man, a man who knew how to adapt means to ends, how to guide public sentiment and wait for it, how to strike quickly and boldly at the right time but not before, how to take account not merely of military movements and political powers, but also of the great moral forces that moved the hearts of the people. Such a man was found in Lincoln, and from all we can know at the present time such a man could have been found in him alone.

And so it comes, that as the years go by, and as more and more of the inner history of the war time comes to light, as the period recedes far enough for us to get the perspective and see things in their true relations to one another, the fame of Lincoln grows brighter, and our appreciation deepens of his absolute devotion, of his practical wisdom, of his almost preternatural foresight, of his marvelously accurate judgment of men, of his deep seated trust in an over ruling Providence, of his equally deep-seated love for and belief in the "common people."

Such men are not fully appreciated in their own time—they can not be, they are too great; a complete view of them can not be had from so close a point of view. Washington was not as fully known to the men of his own day as he is to us, the contemporaries of Julius Cæsar recognized his military genius and his ambition, but they appreciated very little the far reaching statesmanship which remodeled the Roman state on lines that lasted for centuries. In Lincoln's time many men of refinement were disgusted by his coarseness, by the flavor of the soil that was in him; many men of action were impatient with what they thought his slowness, many men of caution and prudence were aghast at his boldness. They saw only a part of him; they could not realize his completeness.

Lincoln's career is a standing example to American youth—a mighty magnet that draws upward young men of ambition and talent. We may smile at the school-director who repeats to the boys under his charge the stock phrase that among them may be found a future President; but there is after all something inspiring in the idea. It all depends upon the boy himself; and if he realizes that, and has the right stuff in him, he will climb the ladder to some worthy sort of success. And such incentives do have influence; we Americans do not realize how much. We are so used to democratic institutions that we do not stop to think what boundless opportunities our country affords to struggling youth, and how different is the outlook here from what it is in any European country for the poor man's son. When we do stop to think, we can see that the great majority of the men in places of power and influence to-day, both political and commercial, were country-bred boys, whose parents gave them nothing but a good constitution, a fair schooling, and a training in honesty and integrity. What Lincoln's life may mean to such boys as that—what an inspiration it may be to high endeavor and strenuous purpose—none of us can measure.

In nothing did the great President show his character more plainly than in his speech. Colloquial, sometimes apparently coarse in familiar intercourse, when occasion arose he rose to meet it. His letters, his speeches, his messages, his Inaugural Address, were models of terse and simple English. The summit of his eloquence was reached in that immortal speech at Gettysburg, which will last as long as American history, and whose printed words still evoke an answering thrill in the heart of every American who reads them. Standing on that decisive battle field, fifteen months after the great conflict that there was waged, the President spoke these few fitting words that can never die:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on the great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those that here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we may take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

A NATIONAL QUARANTINE IN SIGHT.

It may turn out to have been a fortunate thing for the country that the Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington passed each a separate measure for the amendment of our present quarantine laws. The difference has enabled a further presentation of the subject to be made in the public press, and has enabled such bodies as the Academy of Medicine of New York City to present their views as to the requirements of the present time. There is now some reason to hope that before the session ends the two houses may agree on a really national quarantine, not a measure that shall simply authorize the national government to supplement the regulations of the several States.

There are so many cogent reasons for placing the entire control of quarantine in the hands of the national government that it is impossible even to enumerate them here. The uniformity of regulation which a national control would ensure is one of the strong reasons. The doing away with such local nuisances as Jenkins, Low Health Officer of the port of New York, is another good reason. Still another is the trained skill and the science that can be brought to bear on it by placing in charge of the quarantine stations the physicians of the Marine Hospital.

A further reason for nationalizing the quarantine is found in the local jealousies and rivalries of seaboard cities, and their oftentimes hasty action in quarantining against each other. On this point a recent issue of The Mail and Express pertinently remarks:

It was this feeling of commercial jealousy that prompted the action of the Charleston authorities last September in establishing a quarantine against New York. Though the cholera scare prevailed at that time there was not the slightest reason for such action as Charleston took against New York. If local quarantine systems are to prevail, and another scare should come, each of these competing seaboard cities, like Galveston and New Orleans, would be tempted to follow, rightly or wrongly, the example set by Charleston, in the hope of getting the trade thereby diverted from here.

It would be possible to have had a dozen seaboard cities establishing a quarantine against New York, while not the slightest danger existed. Now is the time for congress to settle the quarantine matter definitely and satisfactorily for all time, and the way to do it is by placing the whole country under a national system.

From some occult reason Tammany, through its mouthpiece Mr. Bourke Cockran, has announced its willingness to have a national quarantine established. Nothing now stands in the way of a good law but lack of time; and considering the tremendous issues at stake, we may hope that even our Congress will consent to stop doing nothing long enough to pass a bill of such vital importance to all Americans.

THE PANAMA SENTENCES.

Under the evidence before it, the French court which sentenced Ferdinand de Lesseps to five years imprisonment had no other alternative. It was shown beyond doubt that he had a guilty knowledge of the frauds which have been perpetrated upon the public and the gross misappropriations of funds which wrecked the enterprise. Neither the remembrance of his important services, his advanced age nor his high position were sufficient to prevent the sentence, and it is better for the cause of honesty in France that it was so. No one will believe that the aged man, whose industrial victories are known all over the world was intentionally dishonest or fraudulent. His fault seems to have been in trusting to subordinates, whose methods of "promotion" were illegal. The practice of tacitly consenting to deeds that the chief knows to be dishonorable and which he would not soil his own fingers with, is not uncommon in France or America, though it is seldom that it is so punished as in the case of M. de Lesseps.

As to the other convicts they have no such claims to public commiseration; indeed the fall of M. de Lesseps is an additional imputation against them. No other theory of their actions is reasonable than that they went to scheming with eyes open for what they could get. Mr. Eiffel, for instance, is condemned, beyond question by the fact that he made no attempt to secure the machinery which was absolutely necessary for the performance of the work for which he had taken the contracts.

The punishment of such rascals is a public benefit, and the good work so far favors the hope that it will continue until all connected with this greatest of modern swindles have met a just punishment.

A CRIPPLED ADMINISTRATION.

The chief Committee of the present House of Representatives is that on Appropriations, and the real ruler of the House is Holman. The sessions of the past two weeks have showed the Indiana cheeseparer at his worst. Only one appropriation bill has gone through without merciless and senseless cutting down. The appropriations for the army are so meagre that if there should be an Indian outbreak there would be no money available for transportation, and somebody would have to advance it. The appropriation for army posts was cut down eighty per cent, so that some structures already begun must be abandoned, and the money already spent on them will have been wasted.

The navy will not be increased by a single new vessel of war by the action of this Congress. The West Point Academy will have to struggle along, with a largely increased number of students, on an appropriation no larger than usual and in quarters which are disgracefully inadequate.

Scarcely any public buildings will be erected as the result of this winter's legislation, and much damage will accrue on buildings already begun because of scarcity of funds to complete them.

The postal service will suffer severely. Not only will the extension of the free delivery system be checked, but it will probably have to be discontinued in many places where it is already established and the new Postmaster General will have a hard time in keeping the postal service up to anything like the present standard of efficiency.

These are only a few instances of the wasteful niggardliness of the House under Mr. Holman's lead. They are enough, however, to show that the new administration may be seriously crippled for want of funds. While Mr. Cleveland was in the dictating business, he might as well have told Mr. Dickinson to tell the House that he wanted appropriations big enough to cover necessary expenses.

There is just one reason for all this display of meanness: Mr. Holman is determined to keep the total appropriations of this Congress below those of its predecessor—the so-called Billion Congress. Mr. Holman is one of those men who have not yet discovered that this is a billion-dollar country, and never will discover it.

OUR WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

The World's Fair Exhibit of the State of Colorado is to be gathered in Denver, and will be open for public inspection on the 20th, 21st and 22d of February. All the railways make special rates to this show, within 120 miles of Denver, and no doubt it will attract many visitors. Such an exhibit now will be useful in several ways. Among other things, it will enable the people of the State to see just what is going from Colorado to the Exposition, and thus they may see wherein, if at all, the exhibit is defective, and take steps in time to remedy the deficiency.

And this reminds us of the special exhibit of El Paso County in the State building. Alderman Dunbar's committee is at work on this matter, and has met with some success. Its members should have no difficulty in making the proposed show of our special home products a great success.

SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN DENVER.

The recent excitement in Denver over the arrest of persons found giving a Sunday entertainment resulted in a petition, said to have been signed by 6,000 persons, asking the legislature to repeal the Sunday-closing law.

The friends of the American Sabbath have also rallied, and will present a counter-petition. On Sunday last five mass-meetings were held, in as many different churches, to protest against the opening on Sunday of places of amusement. The churches of the city are thoroughly aroused on the subject, and are now taking measures that should prove effective in retaining the present law upon the statute books.

There is a State law against Sunday amusements, and also a municipal ordinance in Denver. Both of these would have to be repealed in order to legalize Sunday theatres and concert halls. Until they are repealed, they should be enforced; and as we trust the Legislature will take no backward steps, we hope they will remain on the statute books.

The argument for one day of rest in seven is too familiar to need repetition here. It is conclusive, on secular grounds alone; and when to the advisability, on grounds of public policy, of keeping one day free from business, is added the sanction and the command of the moral law as held by our churches of all creeds, the necessity of retaining the law should be obvious to all our legislators.

NORVIN GREEN.

The official head of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Dr. Norvin Green, was not so widely known as some of the other men connected with that great organization. Dr. Green was a modest man, and appeared very little in public. His death may not therefore be deplored as a public calamity, but those who knew him will feel his loss.

Connected with the company for twenty-seven years, and acting as its President for sixteen years, Dr. Green filled one of the greatest executive positions in the United States. He was the real as well as the nominal president of the company. He was thoroughly acquainted with its business, he had the executive faculty, and in ability he was the peer of any man with whom he came in contact.

Although born in Indiana, Dr. Green was a Kentuckian by descent and by training. He was proud of the State, and was himself in physique and intellectual power, a fine example of the big-limbed and big-brained race of which he came. His manners were those of a gentleman of the old school. He had a kind heart and a ready wit, and was withal a good listener. His death is a loss to the company and to the public generally. It will not be easy to fill his place.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S FUTURE.

All sorts of rumors are flying about as to Judge Gresham's appointment as Secretary of State. It seems to be settled that the office has been tendered and accepted, but beyond that several things are uncertain. It is alleged, for instance, that the appointment will be only a temporary one, until Mr. E. J. Phelps comes back from discussing the Bering Sea case, and that then Gresham will go on the Supreme Bench. Another rumor has it that many Senators, both Democrats and Republicans, will oppose confirmation, because both sides dislike a "renegade Republican."

If Judge Gresham's name is sent in by President Cleveland as Secretary of State, the right thing for the Senate to do is to confirm him. Mr. Cleveland should have the privilege of making his own cabinet. He is to be responsible for its acts, he is to direct its deliberations, and to him the choice should be left, so long as he chooses no man who is notoriously unfit or against whom there is no constitutional objection, as there was against A. T. Stewart when Grant named him for Secretary of the Treasury.

To be sure the Senate has the Constitutional privilege of rejecting his nomination, as it has in the case of Judge Jackson; but this is a privilege that should be sparingly used, and never without the strongest and most cogent reasons. We do not admire Judge Gresham's political course, especially his long dalliance last summer with the People's Party; and we do not know what sort of a minister of foreign affairs he would make; but it is Mr. Cleveland who is making this cabinet, and so long as Judge Gresham, unlike Mr. Bayard, has not proved his incapacity for the place, while he certainly has ability and may fairly be presumed to be a patriot, it would be better to let Mr. Cleveland have his way.

GOVERNOR HOGG'S REMEDY.

The recent lynching at Paris, Texas, has lead Governor Hogg to send a special message to the Texas legislature, in which he recommends the passage of a bill to repress lynching. The provisions of Governor Hogg's bill were given in full in our news columns yesterday. He proposes to make the county wherein a lynching may occur responsible for damages in a large sum to the heirs or other legal representatives of the person lynched; to make every person liable for damages who takes part in a lynching; to render the sheriff ineligible to hold his office longer in any county in which a prisoner is taken from jail, or from the sheriff or his deputies, and put to death by a mob; and to provide for a change of venue in all cases of such violence.

Some of these provisions are good ones—especially the last two. Sheriffs in the Southern States have very seldom defended their prisoners when assailed by a mob; and it has been impossible to secure conviction against lynchers from a jury of the vicinage.

The trouble with this proposed law, or with any law that might be proposed, is that it does not and cannot go to the root of the difficulty. So long as public sentiment in Texas and the other Southern States upholds lynching as a necessary punishment for negroes accused of certain crimes, so long lynching will continue, in spite of any or all laws that may be made. What is needed is rather the courageous enforcement of present law than any new law. If the present laws are not enforced, the presumption is against the enforcement of a new and more stringent law.

Still, the passage of a bill like that proposed by Governor Hogg would afford some evidence that the people of Texas recognize that lynching is an evil.

RATHER HASTY.

Events in Honolulu seem to have been moving at a lively pace since the seventeenth of January. The first steamer brought us news of the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani, the second brings us notice that Minister Stevens has formally assumed for the United States a protectorate over the islands; the next may bring tidings that a constitution has been adopted and that the provisional government asks that Hawaii be put into the "omnibus bill" along with Arizona, Utah, Oklahoma and New Mexico and admitted next year as a State of the Union.

It seems to us that unless Mr. Stevens had some instructions from our State Department which are not generally known, his action was hasty and premature. Still, we cannot judge at this distance what the necessities of the case required. It may possibly have been necessary, in order to preserve the peace, to run up the Stars and Stripes and parade the marines from the Boston prominently in the streets two or three times a day.

By the Australia came Paul Neumann, one of the deposed cabinet of the Queen, who will lay the case of Liliuokalani before President Harrison. When he reaches Washington it will no doubt appear that there are two sides to the question; and our State Department will have some proper data upon which to form a conclusion as to the nature of the recent revolution, and the advisability of acquiescing in the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of a government for the Hawaiians, but not of them nor by them, by the foreign residents of Honolulu.

THE KANSAS SITUATION.

The present situation in Kansas is one which in the nature of the case cannot very long continue. A legislature of three houses is at work, passing bills, making appointments, and transacting other business, and a decisive clash must soon come.

Various overtures have been made to the Republicans by the Populists, but most of them have been so one sided that acceptance would have meant resignation, and the others involved a recognition of the Populist Senators who are claimed by the Republicans not to have been elected. On their part the Republicans have been willing and anxious to leave the legality of their House organization to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State; but as a majority of the judges were elected as Republicans, the Populists are unwilling to submit their case to that tribunal.

In some form or other, it would seem that the question must come before the Supreme Court before long. It is probable, indeed, that a test case will be made by the refusal of ex-Governor G. T. Anthony to give up his office of Railroad Commissioner, for which the Populist Legislature has named a successor. Mr. Anthony was elected a year ago, he claims, for a term of three years, and cannot thus be superseded.

Another test case may be made up when the regular appropriation bills are passed by the Senate and the Populist House. An injunction may then be sought, restraining the State Treasurer from paying out money so appropriated. In one of these ways it is probable that the Court may acquire jurisdiction over the matter. The case of John Martin, who claims to have been elected a United States Senator, must of course be settled by another tribunal—the United States Senate itself.

Now that the first flush of excitement and partisan anger is over, it is to be hoped that there may be a peaceable solution of this difficulty, in accordance with the decisions of the courts. The State of Kansas has been for nearly six weeks in a state almost of anarchy. The strain is too great to be borne much longer. Unless a peaceable adjudication is arrived at, there may be danger still of an armed conflict.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

It was evident as soon as the Senate had voted, on Monday, against consideration of the silver question, that nothing would be done in this Congress to repeal the Sherman act. Thursday's vote in the House only clinches this certainty.

The vote in the House against taking up the repeal bill was close—152 to 143, with 12 pairs, making the total 158 to 15[illegible]. This is one of the fullest votes ever taken in this Congress.

A curious feature of the vote was the almost exact division of each party. For the consideration of the repeal measure there were 104 Democrats and 39 Republicans; against it were 107 Democrats and 35 Republicans. The 10 Populists cast the deciding votes against it. Of the 35 Republicans who voted not to consider repeal, probably not more than eight or ten are really in favor of the retention of the present law—they are only against action at the present time, and consider it good politics to leave the question for Mr. Cleveland and the next Congress. This is a narrow view of the question, and one which we do not think should have prevailed with such men as Mr. Burrows and Mr. Dolliver.

The Democrats were more evenly divided than the Republicans. There were 104 who stood by their party platform and 107 who repudiated it, led by Mr. Bland of Missouri. This is a remarkable exhibition of the futility and worthlessness of Democratic platforms, especially when we consider that the only surprise occasioned by the vote was that so many Democratic members stood by Mr. Cleveland and the platform.

What with silver and Hawaii and Canada, Mr. Cleveland will hardly be able to "consecrate" himself to "tariff reform" for some months after his administration begins.

NEXT!

Now it is Judge Gresham who has definitely accepted an offer to become President Cleveland's Secretary of State. Last week it was Don Manuel Dickinson. The week before (or thereabouts) it was Thomas Francis Bayard. Next week it may be somebody else.

These various appointments in the newspapers certainly enable Mr. Cleveland to sound public opinion as to his contemplated cabinet, but there is very little reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland cares a straw for public opinion thus expressed. He will go ahead and pick out the man he wants, and at what he deems the proper time will announce the fact.

As things stand now, the cabinet, so far as selected may be expected to be as follows:

Secretary of State	Gresham, Dickinson or Bayard
Secretary of the Treasury	Carlisle
Secretary of War	Lamont
Secretary of the Navy	Herbert
Postmaster General	Straus

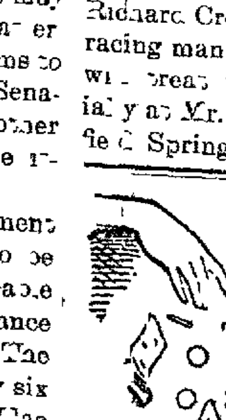
Possibly Vilas or Schurz may be Secretary of the Interior, but that is a rumor, and Governor Boies is said to have refused absolutely to become Secretary of Agriculture. As for the Attorney General one thing is sure it will not be Garland. Senator Gray would make a good one, but he will not take the office.

If Mr. Cleveland should take Judge Gresham into his cabinet, it would be rather remarkable. Five years ago Gresham was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Last year he came very near being nominated by the Populists, and coquetted with them a long time, to all appearances, before he decided to refuse their offer. Now it is proposed to make him Mr. Cleveland's first lieutenant. Nothing exactly like this has occurred before but Mr. Cleveland is a man who disdains precedents; and Gresham would probably be at least a great improvement upon Bayard as our minister of foreign affairs.

The long speech of Senator David B. Hill on the Silver question, made last Monday, is before us in the Congressional Record. It is undoubtedly "the greatest effort of his life," and it exhibits a good deal of power and some rhetorical art. He argues for the repeal of the Sherman law on the ground that it is a necessary step toward bimetallic coinage and the rehabilitation of silver.

There has never been any real question of the title to seats in the legislature of the present representatives from El Paso county. It is nevertheless a satisfaction that the contests for their seats have been finally decided in their favor. They have been doing useful work in the legislature—all three of them, and the county is well represented through their agency.

The Minnesota Legislature has suppressed pool selling on horse races. In New York things are different. Mr. Richard Croker will make his debut as a racing man this year, and the legislature will treat the business tenderly, especially at Mr. Croker's new track at Richfield Springs.



It's money thrown away when a medicine doesn't help you. It's your risk and your loss. But that's the way you have to buy every medicine for woman's ailments, except Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

With that, there's *no risk*—it's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in all the chronic weaknesses, painful disorders and functional disturbances that afflict womankind, you have your money back. But you won't ask it—you'll be cured.

Give it time, if your case is obstinate. The troubles that come slowly, have to go slowly. The surest and speediest remedy is the "Favorite Prescription." It builds up and invigorates the system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength.

For everything that's known as a "female complaint," it's a positive specific.

If you're an overworked or suffering woman, it's a medicine that's made especially to help you—but you pay only for the help that you *get*.

On these terms it's the cheapest sold.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

The General Religious Parliament to be held in connection with the World's Fair is to begin September 11 and continue for nearly three weeks. In connection with the general parliament will be the special religious congresses of the several churches or denominations. The programme issued by the general committee, of which Dr. John H. Barrows is chairman, opens the subject in the widest possible manner. The first day of the conference is to be devoted to addresses of welcome by the officers of the World's Congress Auxiliary, the World's Fair, the National Government and representatives of American Christianity; and to responses by representatives from Europe, India, China, Japan, Australia, Canada, Africa and South America. There are to be three sessions of the parliament each day in the Art Palace hall, which have been named for the halls of Columbus and Washington. The following is the general line and order of discussion, as indicated by the committee: the idea of God, its origin and universality; the primitive forms of theism; God in the light of modern science and the view of God now prevalent; man, his dignity, nature and place; the universe; the essential relations of the world and man to God; religion essentially characteristic of humanity; forms of religion; value of the weekly sacred rest day; religion in its relations to science and to morals; the religion of the family and of civil society; the African race and its religious missions and needs; the religious reunion of Christendom, etc.

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A good story is told of Dean Stanley, which testifies to this good man's simplicity: "I never in my life," he told his wife, after a sermon in Westminster Abbey, "so touched the congregation. They were entranced. Every eye was upon me from the first word to the last." "No wonder," said Lady Augusta: "your gloves were inside your hat; and, when you took it off, they remained on the top of your head all through the sermon." The Dean was remarkable for a very scanty use of action in preaching.

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There seems to be something like a revival of religion in a quiet way going on in Germany. As illustrative of the movement the efforts of the government, especially of the emperor, to provide church accommodations for the people of Berlin and its suburbs are likely to prove successful. Hardly a month passes without the dedication of a new church or of an old one which has been enlarged and improved. These new buildings while plain are large and convenient. Built to stand for centuries they are located on the choicest corners of the city so that light can be secured on every side. They are furnished with a steeple and a bell. The organ is also in its place on the day of dedication and a pastor is appointed, more than one if the parish require it, to look after the interests of the people from the first. There is no waiting for a congregation. One is at hand the moment the church doors are opened. In the course of two or three years it is thought that it will be possible for all to find seats in churches near their homes.

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The eastern papers are still full of Phillips Brooks. Says The Christian Register (Unitarian):

Something like a reproduction of the Day of Pentecost was seen in Boston last Monday, when "hundreds of ministers of all denominations of late the work," said Edward Everett Hale) were all with one accord in one place,—and that place the old Puritan meeting-house,—to join in an affectionate tribute to the memory of a bishop of the Episcopal church! A Universalist presided, Unitarians led the devotional services of prayer and singing, and seven ten-minute addresses were made by Dr. Warren, Methodist, Father Bodfish, Roman Catholic, Dr. Hale, Unitarian, Dr. Moxom, Baptist, Dr. Donald and Rev. Percy Brown, Episcopalians, and Dr. Gordon, Trinitarian Congregationalist. Behind the glowing eulogies of the great preacher the occasion was deeply felt as a demonstration of that unity of the spirit which more than reconciles all diversities of doctrine and form. For not even the most loving testimonials to the character and services of the departed moved all hearts more deeply than did the frankest avowals of a spiritual fellowship wide enough to take in all who worship God as the Father and love man as a brother.

Says The Congregationalist concerning the effect of the bishop's death:

It is almost as if a profound religious revival had stirred our city. The brief cessation of business, the tenderness of feeling, the prevalence in hundreds of homes and in thousands of hearts of a sense of personal loss and loneliness such as have not been so universally felt since Garfield was stricken down, the keying of last Sunday's sermons all through New England to the thought of the hour—all this has wrought an effect whose moral and spiritual value it is too early to estimate.

So Phillips Brooks has been mighty in his death. Sectarian and ecclesiastical differences have been melted in the crucible of a common grief. Such an assembly as that at the Old South meeting house last Monday afternoon, when Protestant ministers of all denominations and a Roman Catholic priest poured out their loving tribute, shows possibilities of fellowship and co-operation such as perhaps we have not dared to dream of. Another lesson comes from the events of the last week. The world has taken long strides forward since the embodiment of perfect goodness was hounded through the streets of Jerusalem and was led away to be crucified. To-day he whose life resembles most closely that of Jesus Christ is as a rule most loved and most honored. We need not despair of a nation which can not only rear such a man as Phillips Brooks, but can appreciate him in all the fullness of his manhood. Gamaliel, Thousands indeed conquered, and in paying their homage to one whose life was so like mine and fed by daily contact with Thee the whole civilized world is, perhaps unconsciously, but really drawing Thee Lord of all!

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The Advance has an excellent editorial upon the present age as an age of great preachers. I venture to reproduce it in full, believing that it will interest many of the readers of this column:

In one of the discourses on Phillips Brooks, preached from the Chicago pulpit, it was said that he belonged to an age which could not be considered great in great preachers. The remark hardly does justice to his time. Phillips Brooks was born in 1835. During the fifty-eight years which have passed since that time the world has heard some great preachers. Scotland was still listening with unbounded admiration and enthusiasm to the great Chalmers; and close after him came the eloquent Guthrie, whose marvelous intellectual power and deep earnestness completely won so great a hearer as Sir William Hamilton, to say nothing of the multitudes who flocked to his sanctuary. While Phillips Brooks was passing through school Frederick W. Robertson was still in his Brighton pulpit, preaching the sermons which for classic finish, fine stroke and quiet, penetrating thought are unsurpassed and hardly equaled in the language. It is doubtful whether any other sermons have been so much read and have had so much influence over English speaking preachers. The influence was not of the most heart-giving character, but its tremendous power and its connection with the present movement of theological thought cannot be denied.

In Paris Lacordaire was producing such a sensation at Notre Dame as had hardly been known since the days of Massillon. If the latter made the gay and guilty multitude of fashionable hearers rise up and cry out in fear and anguish, none the less did Lacordaire make both society and the state quake to their foundations. In Italy Gavazzi's unbounded popularity secured for him the title of another Peter the Hermit. His career made new history for the nation.

Running parallel in time with the career of Phillips Brooks was that of Spurgeon, beginning and ending but a year earlier. And in the history of human eloquence no other man ever drew such vast audiences to regular appointments through so long a period of time as did Charles Spurgeon. However high or low we may rate his preaching, the fact still remains that to him belongs the distinction of having addressed more people than any other preacher of whom we have any reliable record. His printed sermons also have had a circulation unequaled in the history of sermonic literature.

In our own country was Henry Ward Beecher, who poured into his sermons a wealth of expression and illustration which made them altogether unique. In the long ages of preaching there may may have been those who were his equals in aptness, beauty and power of illustration, but if so, their sermons are not at hand. Of the great Catholic preachers, Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning, we need only say that in reading their discourses we forget that they were Catholics and recognize them as masters not only of thought and expression, but also of the mysteries of the heart. Of others whose career ran into these years, such embodiments of logic as Mozley on the one hand and Tinney on the other, and of the revivalists who have moved multitudes in both hemispheres, we have no space to speak. But it is certain that Phillips Brooks belonged to an age most unrivaled in great preachers. The men who tell us that progress has pushed the pulpit aside are not familiar with the facts of recent time.

The above reminds one of a sentence in Phillips Brooks's Yale lectures on preaching. "The world has not heard its best preaching yet."

The city marshal desires information of the whereabouts of Minnie Simpson, as her parents, who live on the West Side, are anxious to hear from her. She was employed in this city, but two weeks ago suddenly left the town. It is known that she applied for work at the Clarendon home, Cripple Creek, after leaving here and it is thought she has gone to Pueblo.

Mr. T. B. Atkinson, of the firm of contractors, G. W. Atkinson & Sons, was quite seriously injured at Greeley on Saturday. He fell from the third to the second story of the new Normal school building, about eighteen feet. It is feared that he has received internal injuries.

Messrs. C. P. Barnes, C. E. Stubbs, W. E. Reed, A. Armentrout, C. M. Ellison, A. L. Lawton, L. C. Skinner, C. P. Humphrey, D. McShane and E. C. Eaton were in Denver last evening attending the meeting of the Mystic Shrine. Most of them, accompanied by their wives, also attended the Colonial ball.

The friends of Mr. Edmond E. Martin of this city are circulating a petition asking for his appointment to the position of Marshal for the District of Colorado. The paper is signed by over one hundred and fifty prominent citizens and business men without regard to party lines. Mr. Martin has been a resident of this state about thirty years, a prominent business man of Pueblo prior to moving to this city, and possesses the ability to fill the office should he be appointed.

The Blue Bell Mining company has filed its annual statement with the county clerk. The capital stock of 500,000 shares has been issued, 165 shares for cash and 499,835 shares for property. The company has $1,700 indebtedness.

C. E. Dolan returned from Colorado Springs last evening where he completed the sale of his and John Hagan's half interest in the Favorite lode for $2,500. Dolan had sold the Favorite for $50,000, but two parties by the name of Devereux and Brown, who own a quarter interest each in the Favorite, refused to sign the deed.—Daily Miner.

INTO MEXICO.

An Interesting Letter from the Rev. Richard Montague, D. D.

Special Correspondence of The Gazette.

I suspect that, as a rule, intelligent Americans know less of Mexico than of any other notable foreign country. Romantic visions of an early Toltec and Aztec civilization exist, visions which are in great degree dispelled by a study of more modern writers on Ancient America, or on the Conquest. Scott, Taylor, Maximilian are familiar names in connection with the country; but of its extent, its resources, its fascinating scenery, its later history, its equable and beautiful climate, its aims, its hopes, its splendid possibilities, its picturesque ancient and modern ruins, its curious and gentle people, its accessibility, few know. That you can go by Pullman car in four days, from Colorado to Mexico City, and find yourself transferred to a land and city as different from your own as are France and Paris, or Italy and Rome, is known by fewer. Yet such is the case. As knowledge of the facts increases, tourist travel will rise to enormous proportions. Indeed, hundreds are this month pouring into the city from the United States, and each one will return to his home to awaken in others eagerness for the trip.

It is not altogether tedious getting here. In New Mexico one sees, along the Santa Fe road, adobe villages that are prophetic of what will meet his eye long after crossing the Rio Grande. Once over the river he is in a thoroughly Mexican town. The change from El Paso to Ciudad Juarez is enormous, the one typically American, the other thoroughly Mexican, the overlapping being far less than one would expect. At Juarez, even the bull-fight, which is gradually being suppressed in the larger cities, still survives. A modern Boston corporation, like the Mexican Central railroad, builds its terminal station about a "patio," or open court, filled with palms and flowers, thus saying, "We are in Mexico, and we shall do much as the Mexicans do." And so it is; you make the 1200 or more miles in sixty hours, moving along the level and open table land at the leisurely rate of twenty miles per hour. You stop thirty, often forty-five minutes, for your meals. It is un-Mexican to hurry, and you don't hurry. You look out on mile after mile of desert sands, on the vast fields of cactus, on the low shrubbery, on the occasional fertile haciendas, on the utterly barren, sun-baked hills, and secure in your quiet comfort see none to molest or make afraid. You settle down to it, and "a la Mexicano" take your time for it. It is a good trip for a tired brain worker. He can eat, and sleep and rest. Quiet Chihuahua is none too slow. Zacatecas, in its weird ravine, backed by a chapel on a sky-soaring cliff, cyclopean-built, but busy, an ancient and vast mining center, interests, and even charms, but tempts to no brain-tiring schemes. Aguas Calientes is a Paradise of leisure. The hundreds of washer-women busy by its stream, the peons of all ages and both sexes bathing therein, the down at the heel bath-houses, the lazy mules, and dilapidated horse cars are picturesque to the last degree. It all prepares one for what in Mexico City he is to see. And what weird, new sights are here! Can one who has walked around the cathedrals of Cuernavaca, and surveyed its famous panorama, resist for the moment the conviction that earth is Paradise and in it "only man is vile"? Humboldt pronounced the scene the finest on earth. The vast valley, seeming very round as a plate and flat as a billiard table, in the freshness of its spring verdure completely surrounded by a circle of noble mountains, of which snow capped Popocatapetl and Iztaccihuatl are easily monarchs, excites one of those lofty aesthetic emotions which only the greatest of God's panoramic works can awaken. To see this alone would adequately reward one for all his time and cost in coming. It leaves a vision of delight and sublimity, of mingled charm and grandeur which can never be effaced, save from an ignoble mind. What scenes have this valley witnessed! What varied history has been made by yonder city of Montezuma, Cortez, Juarez, Diaz! The transitions, developments, revolutions of more than eight centuries crowd on the mind. The imagination staggers beneath the weight. Out of what and into what is all this historic procession moving? Take the car to Cuernavaca, pass through the elegant pleasure gardens of Juarez, stand about the gambling booths that fill the little plaza; go far out into the country along the Xiga canal, see the peons working in the field, the barges full of vegetables floating toward the city, the old and crumbling churches; visit the markets and see the sidewalks, streets, booths, crowded with good natured, but ragged, dirty, ignorant Indians, selling every variety of native produce and manufacture; note the pulque shops on every corner; mark the beggars, cripples, utter poverty, superstition, and tell me out of what and into what is Mexico passing? That it is from a worse to a better the best-informed American residents assure me. From the ecclesiastical past Mexico has forever broken. Forfeited by her own tyranny, the privileges of Romanism are vastly less in Mexico than in the United States. From her civil disorders Mexico is merging. You can travel as Uncle Tom Low is entire safety. The military rule of Diaz is probably as advanced as it is accepted to be and. The thousands of miles of railway, penetrating to every state, the gracious extension of American and English enterprises, and not least the work of Protestant missionaries, are leading Mexico slowly but surely to a noble future. It is against our confidence in a final order of nature to believe that, with the forces already at work, this land can always remain as far behind its greater and better sister republic as now. RICHARD MONTAGUE.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Written for The Gazette.

BEZOARS—The concretions called bezoars have been found in the intestines of various animals, and were formerly given almost fabulous value on account of their supposed healing properties. Eliza Brightwen, in Science, states that these stones were introduced as medicines in the east by the Arabian physicians of the Tenth century, their use gradually spreading into Europe, and continuing in England as late as 1746. The known kinds of intestinal concretions may be roughly divided into six classes viz: 1. Balls composed of animal hairs. One of these taken from an ox at Buenos Ayres and now in a London museum, measures forty inches in circumference; and one from a peccary, oval in shape, is six inches by four in diameter. 2. Balls composed of vegetable hairs. These are usually formed around a nucleus, such as a horse-nail, a plum-stone or a piece of tin. 3. The true Oriental bezoars. These are found in the wild goat of Persia, are black and hard, oval in shape, with a smooth, shiny surface. They consist entirely of insoluble calcic acid, derived from the food of the goat. Tavernier has mentioned one of these stones, weighing four ounces, that sold for a price equal to $750; and the presents of the Shah of Persia to Napoleon included three bezoars valued at nearly $8,000. 4. The Occidental bezoars. These are from the goat of Peru and India, consist of resin and bezoardic acid, and lack the luster and value of the Oriental stones. 5. Concretions of phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and earthy calculi. 6. Ambergris. This is found in the spermaceti whale, is very light, ash-colored, with black veins and spots, and is supposed to result from disease. The cocoanut of the Malay peninsula furnishes a vegetable bezoar, a stony concretion that is worn by natives as an amulet of great value.

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CONVENIENT ADAPTABILITY.—A curious power of the vermilion-spotted newt, according to Mr. Simon H. Gage, is that of changing from the aquatic to the terrestrial life, its breathing organs being more or less completely modified, and then changing to the aquatic. It seems to be necessary for the individuals that settle upon land to return to water during preparation for reproduction. The tree toad and the yellow spotted salamander also are able to return partially to aquatic respiration, and the gills of the siren are re-acquired after being absorbed to mere stubs.

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THE MICROBES.—The air of mid-ocean seems to be free from microbes, but they are found in greater or less abundance wherever any life exists, and are distributed in air, water and soil. As many as 60,000,000 may be contained in a single ounce of soil. The harmless microbes are vastly more numerous than others, the deadly ones being encountered only at comparatively rare intervals. Writing of different kinds of microbes, Dr. D. S. Lamb says that they vary much in shape, and are classified accordingly. The round or oval-shaped is called a coccus. Another form, called a bacterium or bacillus, is the rod-shaped, the ends more or less rounded. If this is somewhat curved, it is often called a vibrio. The chief distinction between the bacterium and bacillus has been one of length, but the name bacterium is now applied to those which multiply only by division, while the name bacillus is given to those which have also the power of developing what are called spores. This whole group is also called microbacteria and desmobacteria. Another form is a spiral rod, called spirillum, or spirobacterium. Still another form is the long thread or filament, called, when straight, a leptothrix; when wavy, a spirochaeta. The manner of reproducing by division or fission has given to all of these microbes—which form the group of chief interest and importance—the name schizomycetes. Microbes are very small in size, varying from one five-hundredth to one five-thousandth of an inch in greatest length. They may travel long distances by wind and water, and may live a very long time. Their increase is favored by warmth, moisture, and the presence of organic matter. A bacterium may divide into two in an hour, and these become four in another hour—a rate of increase which, if sustained, would yield nearly 17,000,000 individuals from one bacterium in twenty-four hours, and would fill the great oceans in less than five days.

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ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.—A profitable industry is expected to result from a process of preparing camphor artificially that has been devised by M. de Mare, a French chemist. Camphene is first distilled from very dry sulphochlorate of turpentine. This product is collected in a large globe and heated, when oxidation is produced by the introduction of a stream of ozonized air. A product of camphor results, and is deposited on the internal surface of the globe.

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A NEW BOTANY.—Our later science has given us a new chemistry, a new astronomy, and a new geology. Mr. Lester F. Ward urges the importance of a new botany. This should not only concern itself with existing plants, but should seek to trace the origin and development of vegetable life in past ages. A great number of fossil species, extending by successive stages through a long range of geological time, are now known. Thus far these have been studied only in the light of geology, and botanists having the facilities of great universities at hand may now hope to obtain from these ancient forms something like a complete history of plant development. "No grander theme," declares Mr. Ward, "presents itself to the scientific world."

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A singular practice has been found by Dr. Wibo in certain villages of Belgium. Vaccination is performed with a needle charged by insertion into pustules found on pigeons in summer, these pustules being supposed by the peasants to be those of small-pox, but being really due to mosquito bites. The scars can hardly be distinguished from those of true vaccination.

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Not less than forty-five prizes for scientific work will be awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences at the close of the year. The last awards include that of the Becquerel prize of $10,000, which was given to M. Villemin for his demonstration of the specific nature and transmissibility of tuberculosis.

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BACTERIA AND FLAVORS.—Researches of Suchsland show that the process of "sweating," to which tobacco leaves are subjected in preparing them for use, gives rise to fermentive changes that are not due to purely chemical action, as has been supposed, but are effected by micro-organisms. The species vary in different kinds of tobacco. But what is most important is that pure cultures of the bacteria have been made, and with them it has been found to be possible to transfer the peculiar taste and aroma of one kind of tobacco to another kind, and thus to raise the quality of inferior grades. Other German investigations during the last few months prove that the character of wine varies with the yeast employed. As the qualities of butter and cheese depend also upon micro-organisms, is it not possible to improve dairy products as well by inoculations with cultures of carefully selected bacteria?

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THE WEATHER AND PNEUMONIA—From statistics of many years, Dr. P. C. Kolshinds that, though the weather may not be the main cause of croupous pneumonia, as was formerly believed, it plays a not unimportant part in the development of the disease. Abnormal weather in general has an influence. In Moscow the most favorable conditions for the prevalence of pneumonia seem to be a low temperature with slight daily variations, abnormally high barometric pressure, a north wind of less than usual force, and a small amount of rain or snow. High winds and much moisture, contrary to general belief, do not favor pneumonia.

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A NEW FIBRE.—It is expected that a considerable quantity of a new fibre from Cuba will be produced this year, an experimental lot of fifteen tons having sold for about $250 a ton in the London market. The plant, which is abundant, belongs to the aloe species, and is a variety of the plant which yields the Sisal hemp of Mexico. The leaves of the Cuban plant have resisted the ordinary methods of decortication, but in a new machine, the invention of Mr. W. E. Beach, the fibre is rapidly separated in a bath of gently-flowing water, which is necessarily applied just after the leaves are broken up by the beaters. The Cuban hemp is admirably adapted for cordage, floor coverings, etc.

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The influence of sunlight upon bacteria has been studied by the German experimenters. Bacilli of typhus, cholera vibriones and various bacteria of putrefaction, were among the subjects of the investigation, and water containing 150,000 of these organisms to the cubic inch proved to be entirely freed from them at the end of an hour's exposure to sunlight.

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Rubber velvet, a new material, is made by sprinkling powdered talc over heated rubber cloth. The product is elastic, waterproof, and very light, resembling felt cloth in appearance.

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In a man of eighty-five who recently died in Paris, the heart, liver and spleen were completely transposed, the first named organ being on the right side of chest, and so on.

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Somewhat different physiological action has been ascribed to theine from tea and caffeine from coffee, but two British chemists have just made experiments that are held to establish the complete identity of theine and caffeine. The observed differences in effects are supposed to have been due to impurity of the alkaloid, or to variations in the animals.

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A tableau curtain of crystal prisms lighted by electric lamps is a scenic novelty of London.

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amero, Plymouth, N. S.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Preparations Under Way for a Brilliant Season Next Summer.

Monday evening a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Summer School, nearly all of them members of the advisory council last year, met at the home of President Slocum and formed the Summer School Association of Colorado Springs. Among those present besides President and Mrs. Slocum were Reverend Messrs. Gregg, Taylor and Priest, Professors Loud, Parsons, Carnegie, Cajori and Pierson, Principal Turnbull, Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. Dexter, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Noyes. President Slocum presided and Mr. Noyes acted as secretary. A constitution for the new association was adopted, providing for a director, a secretary, an executive committee, a finance committee and an advisory council of not more than sixty members. The annual meeting of the association is to be held hereafter on the second Monday in January.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

Executive Committee—Rev. W. F. Slocum, D. D., Chairman; Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D., L. B. Ehrich, G. B. Turnbull, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. T. J. Hagerman, Miss Brinsley, F. E. Brooks.

Finance Committee—L. R. Ehrich, L. A. Giddings, W. P. Bonbright, E. M. Hayden, Mrs. Newport, Miss Sarah Dorsey, Percy Hagerman.

Director—Mr. E. D. Dexter.

Secretary—Mr. A. Noyes.

The advisory council contains the same members as last year, with the addition of Mr. W. A. Platt.

The executive committee, through Mr. Dexter, reported that invitations were to be extended to a number of the most prominent specialists in their several departments, to lecture on Philosophy, Pedagogy, Sociology, History, English, French, German, Kindergarten work, Music, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Astronomy, Botany and other subjects. The names of the lecturers will be announced later.

An extremely interesting course has been provided, and there is no doubt that the Summer School of 1893 will be a pronounced success.

YOU MUST PAY FOR IT.

That is What the Manitou People Say About Their Fizz Water.

On Friday last a circular was distributed throughout Manitou calling a meeting of the citizens to discuss two matters of importance. One question was to prevent the free carrying away of mineral water by non-residents; the other the question whether a street railway shall be built from the Rio Grande depot to the Iron Springs, the Grand Caverns and the Cave of the Winds. There was a large meeting that evening, at which Mr. E. E. Nichols presided.

Mr. T. B. Wheeler was the principal speaker of the evening. Mr. Wheeler said he was in favor of stopping the carrying away of the water, but his company had not up to the present time felt at liberty to take steps to prohibit it. He thought if the matter was left to the company it would be arranged in a satisfactory manner to the citizens of the town. The company desired that everybody be left free to go to the springs and drink the water, but they were opposed to its being carried away. He said the question had been raised at various times in reference to the ownership of the springs and the park, it being claimed by some citizens that the park was the property of the town and not of the Manitou Mineral Water company. Such an idea would not be entertained by him for his company had bought the property and paid for it and would protect their rights. It had been the intention of the company to largely increase the plant, but nothing would be done until this question was settled. He did not wish to be misunderstood. What he said was not as a threat but additional capital would be invested upon one condition only, and that was that there be no interference from the town officials as to the ownership of the springs and park. It had been suggested, he said, by a number of prominent citizens, that the town give to the company a quit claim deed for the park. If this was done the question would be settled once and for all. It was absolutely necessary that the company have the full management of the park, and, having it, they would make it a very attractive place. The Manitou Mineral Water company had during the past year done more than any other individual or corporation to advertise Manitou and Colorado and unless they were unmolested they did not feel that they could do any more.

Major Hulbert and others spoke to the question and a committee was appointed to consult with the various spring owners and the Mineral Water company. The committee is to report next Friday evening and discussion of the question of street railways was postponed until that time.

Literary Department.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF LONDON.

Since "slumming" became a fad, we have had a great deal published about the East End of London, including some very good novels and some valuable matter that was not fictitious at all, by General Booth of the Salvation Army and others. No book that we have seen, however, tells of the East End from the same point of view, and none is more entertaining or fuller of facts, than "Round London, Down East and Up West," by Montagu Williams, published by Macmillan and Company. Mr. Williams, he would have been called "Judge" in this country, was a man of very wide experience and observation. He had traveled extensively, he had practised for many years at the bar; and for some years before his death a few months ago had served as a Police Magistrate at some of the courts in East London. It was there that he became so intimately acquainted with the life of the poor; and Charles Dickens, who contributes the preface to this volume, says that proud, and justly proud, as Montagu Williams was of his brilliant career at the bar, he was prouder still in his later years of the title, "the poor man's magistrate," which he so well and worthily earned "Down East" in London. While Mr. Williams was profoundly impressed by the moral side of the problems that came before him, he had also an eye for the picturesque and a full appreciation of the humorous; so that his book is not a tract or a sermon so much as a series of rapid off-hand sketches, full of anecdote and incident. It is one of those desirable books which can be taken up at any time for a few moments and which the reader is sure to find interesting, no matter where he dips into it. We know of no better way to give an idea of the book than by quoting the titles of some of the chapters: East End Shows; Match Girls; Grinders, or Street Singers; The London Hospital; Ratcliff Highway; Sunday at the East End.

After all, the most interesting part of the volume is that devoted to "Up West." Mr. Williams, by reason of his social position, was as well acquainted with the fashionable end of London as with the slums. He is perfectly free in his comments; and as most of his descriptions, as we have intimated, are of the "seamy side," he is at times very severe. Again we give the headings of some of his chapters in the part of the volume: Climbing the Ladder, Exit Aristocracy, enter Plutocracy; Descending the Ladder; Modern Stockbrokers—Topsy Turvydom, Huckstering Hymen; The Promoter; The Road to Ruin; Talent in Tatters, The London Season.

The chapter on "Huckstering Hymen" is of course a terribly severe criticism of the methods of "Society" about marriage and giving in marriage. "The Road to Ruin," while mainly a string of anecdotes of men the author has known, is a scathing indictment of the gambling that is sending so many of the "gilded youth" of the British capital to poverty, disgrace and death. Never was moral conveyed in more entertaining and discursive fashion than by this barrister-at-law. The book is decidedly worth reading for its good stories alone; for any one interested in social questions and reforms, it is simply invaluable.

LAMB'S DRAMATIC ESSAYS.

As all readers of the gentle Elia know, Charles Lamb was exceedingly—we might say, extravagantly—fond of the theater. It was his recreation, his delight. In its enchantments, night after night, he forgot the dreary treadmill of the India office. Of its actors and actresses he wrote with appreciative and discriminating criticism. Its plays received at his hands a treatment such as no other critic has given them. He had, in a rare degree, the faculty of sympathetic insight. He never quite outwore the glamour that invested the playhouse when first, as a six year-old child, he was introduced within its precincts.

Of that first play that the child ever saw, Lamb has left a delightful account. Here is a part of it:

Once the bell sounded. It was to ring yet once again; and, incapable of the anticipation, I reposed my shut eyes in a sort of resignation upon the maternal lap. It rang the second time. The curtain drew up—I was not past six years old,—and the play was "Artaxerxes!"

I had dabbled a little in the Universal History,—the ancient part of it,—and here was the court of Persia. It was being admitted to a sight of the past. I took no proper interest in the action going on, for I understood not its import; but I heard the word "Darius," and I was in the midst of Daniel. All feeling was absorbed in vision. Gorgeous vests, gardens, palaces, princesses, passed before me. I knew not the players. I was in Persepolis for the time, and the burning idol of their devotion almost converted me into a worshipper. I was awe-struck, and believed those significations to be something more than elemental fires. It was all enchantment and a dream; no such pleasure has since visited me but in dreams.

The best thing a reviewer can do, in noticing any book of Lamb's, is to give as much Lamb and as little sauce as possible, so we need make no apology for introducing another most delicate bit from our author. It is in his criticism of Thomas Decker's "Old Fortunatus."

The humor of a frantic lover, in the scene where Orleans to his friend Galloway defends the passion with which himself, being a prisoner in the English king's court, is enamored to frenzy of the king's daughter, Agripyna, is done to the life. Orleans is as passionate an inamorato as any which Shakespeare ever drew. He is just such another adept in Love's reasons. The sober people of the world are with him.

A swarm of fools
Crowding together to be counted wise.

He talks "pure Biron and Romeo;" he is almost as poetical as they, quite as philosophical, only a little madder. After all, Love's sectaries are a reason unto themselves. We have gone retrograde to the noble heresy since the days when Sidney proselyted our nation to this mixed health and disease, the kindliest symptom, yet the most alarming crisis in the ticklish state of youth; the nourisher and destroyer of hopeful wits; the mother of twin births, wisdom and folly, valor and weakness; the servitude above freedom; the gentle mind's religion; the liberal superstition."

The Dramatic Essays are full of bits like this—or as good as this, if you don't think so, read them, and see for yourself.

The present volume, published by Dodd, Mead and Company, is embellished with excellent portraits of Lamb himself, and of sixteen of the actors and actresses and playwrights of whom he wrote. It is edited by Mr. Brander Matthews, whose introductory chapter is so good that we cannot resist quoting a little of it.

Americans take a peculiar delight in the humor of Charles Lamb, for he is one of the foremost of American humorists. On the roll which is headed by Benjamin Franklin, and on which the latest signatures were made by Mark Twain and Bret Harte, no name shines more brightly than Lamb's. By the captious it may be objected that he was not an American at all; but surely this should not be remembered to his discredit,—it was a mere accident of birth. He had humor, high and dry, like that which England is wont to import from America in the original package. At times this humor has the same savor of irreverence toward things held sacred by commonplace humanity. Charles Lamb never hesitated to speak disrespectfully of the Equator, and he was forever girding at the ordinary degrees of latitude. His jests were as smooth as they seemed reckless. He had a gift of imperturbable exaggeration; his inventive mendacity was beyond all praise; he took a proper pride in his ingenious fabrications—and these are all characteristics of the humour to be found free growing on the inlets and on the hills of New England, and on the prairies and in the Sierras of the boundless West."

Altogether, this is a delightful volume. The only fault we can find with it is the white binding, which makes a cover necessary when reading it—and covers are an abomination.

WHIST NUGGETS.

The latest volume which Messrs. G. P. Putnam's sons have published in their series of "Knickerbocker Nuggets" is one that will appeal irresistibly to every lover of the noblest game of cards. "Whist Nuggets" edited by William G. McGuckin, contains a very large amount of both information and entertainment concerning the game of whist, in a very small compass. The more serious articles include one from the London Quarterly Review, on "Modern Whist;" one by Abraham Hayward on "Whist and Whist Players," William Pole's well-known "Rhyming Rules, Mnemonic Maxims and Pocket Precepts," and the invaluable "Thirty-nine Articles of Whist," by "Richard Irving Dunbar," which sets forth in its perfection the system of American leads designed by Mr. N. B. Trist of New Orleans.

The lighter articles include Charles Lamb's famous essay on "Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist;" Gossip about Edward Everett, Metternich and Lord Lytton as whist players; several extracts from Cavendish's "Card Table Talk;" "Pembridge's" famous essay on "Whist, or Bumblepuppy?" an article from the Spectator on "Ladies' Whist;" and amusing skits by Philip H. Welch and F. C. Burnand on playing at playing whist; together with an extract from Mr. Pettus's book (G. W. P.) on "American Whist Illustrated." It is really surprising how much matter the editor has managed to collect in this little volume. Its pages, carefully read, give pretty full instruction both how to play whist, and how not to play it.

Whist itself is a game of which the definite origin is hard to trace. It seems to have been imported into England from the continent—perhaps from Italy, nearly four hundred years ago, but its form then was essentially different from the present game. In Shakespeare's time it was known as "Triumph"—a corruption of which led to the word trump. The first known use of the name whist seems to have been in the second, or spurious part of "Hudibras," published in 1663, where the following lines occur:

"But what was this? A game at Whist
Unto our Powder-Canonist."

But even as late as a century ago, the vulgar name of the game was "whisk"—a word which may have described the operation of taking in the tricks by the gentlemen who in those days wore large sleeves with immense ruffs on them; and from these ruffs perhaps came the term still in use, especially in England, to denote the trumping of a plain suit.

Whist has made great progress as a scientific game in the last century, and particularly in the last twenty years. Such men as Clay and "Cavendish" and Pole and Proctor in England enunciated the principle of the modern and scientific game; but it remained for America to give the final touch to its perfection, and Mr. Trist's system of American leads has now been generally adopted by the best English players. For pure skill, no other game at cards can compare with it; and for interest, aside from any gambling, no other game but chess stands as its peer.

A BATCH OF PAPER COVERED NOVELS.

M. Jules Claretie is recognized as one of the "Frenchiest" of the French novelists of the day. His "Monsieur le Ministre" was an abominable book, morally, to American tastes at least, and the rest are not much better. In "L'Americaine," however, which has been done into English by William Henry Scudder and published by Morrill, Higgins & Co. of Chicago, the reader who expects open pruriency will be somewhat disappointed. The story was written, evidently, with a moral purpose, and the author incorporates several sermons in the course of it on divorce and its various phenomena. Of course the book could not be French of the modern sort, without risky complications, but considering its source, it is quite decent. "L'Americaine" herself is a Mrs. Norton, a young woman who has once loved a French Marquis but who has married a noble-hearted American to please her father. The couple go to Paris to get a doctor's advice for the lady's nervous prostration. There they fall in with the Marquis, who turns out to be an old and dear friend of the husband. Of course the Marquis is still in love with the lady, and has remained single for her memory's sake. Things come to a very bad pass and the American couple are just about to be divorced, when presto! the knowledge that her husband has been slandered and has lost his immense fortune braces up Mrs. Norton so that she refuses to be parted from him. The Marquis consoles himself with Mr. Norton's niece, Eva, who is too nice a girl to be wasted on him, the fortune of Norton comes back again, and we are left to infer that they all were happy ever afterward. This is hardly in the usual French style; it is rather romantic than realistic; and so far as art and power are concerned, the book is below M. Claretie's usual level.

The first thing that one thinks of after reading "The Man From Wall Street," by St. George Rathborne, is that it is like "Mr. Barnes of New York." This is not saying that it lacks originality, but gives a fair idea of the character of the story, and is intended to be complimentary. The scene of the first part of the story is laid in Venice, and of the latter part in Seville. The author recognizes the fact that his duty to his readers requires that the American should come out ahead in every adventure, and adventures are plentiful. There is nothing particularly novel in the book but the interest is well maintained. A description of a bull fight towards the end is good. Published by Morrill, Higgins & Co.

Whoever wrote "Whatever Thou Art" was wise to disguise herself under the "nom de plume" of Wein Wilde. The opening sentence is as follows: "She was a beautiful girl, superbly beautiful, a grand figure, divinely tall, with a royal grace." Lest it should be supposed that the sentence ends because the author is out of adjectives these follow in sequence upon the same page: "Jet black, rippling, full, broad, dazzling white, full, red, almost perfect, beautiful, wearily, old rustic, beautiful, intense, intense, an almost (!) hatred, perfect, beautiful, little." That is the first page and the consecutive ones are similar. Over about No. 26, is the following and as it is not quoted, Wein Wilde is prima facie guilty of it:

"So into our lives are scattered,
Plan and control them as we will,
Something we never meant to be there,
And yet we cannot still.
It was blown into our keeping
It is there without the seeking."

A preliminary paragraph states that this is poetry, but it is not sworn to. "The weary look," says the author, "came over the beautiful face as the words came to her," a touch of realism which is fully appreciated by the reader. What is left of the story after the adjectives are taken out is an unreal sequence of improbable situations and unnatural actions. It is surprising, with the number of books of every kind that are on the library shelves in editions new and old and the number of works of real merit that are being daily sent forth, that people can be found to pay good money for such worthless trash as this. "Wein Wilde" might be of more value to the world as a "scrub-lady" than as an authoress. Published by G. W. Dillingham, and for sale by Q. T. Wellington.

Among the American authors who imitate the "realism," so-called, of the decaying French school, without being able to equal its artistic merit, is Albert Ross, whose trashy and sensational novels have done as much harm in the sacred name of literature as those of any American who ever lived. Like its predecessors, "Thy Neighbor's Wife" (The Albatross Series, G. W. Dillingham, New York), is not nearly as bad as it sounds—a species of false pretence which is common enough in this class of books—but it is bad enough. It possesses enough of a dramatic interest of the thrilling sort to command the reader's attention, but the whole tone of the book is low and debasing. The argument usually made is that these books paint vice in such a way as to make it unattractive, but this benefit if it exists is remedial rather than preventive; the dose might be of service to a mind diseased, but is not palatable to the healthy. With the exception of spelling Cuba with two b's, there is a Spanish and French local coloring that seems realistic, and the book is more free from objectionable features than many of the other works of the same author. For sale by Q. T. Wellington.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Century for February is a delightful number, particularly strong in its literary and artistic features. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Tennyson, and the accompanying article, a very suggestive and fruitful piece of criticism, is by Henry Van Dyke. One hardly knows whether to class Mr. Thomas A. Janvier's paper on "An Embassy to Provence" as geographical or purely literary. Whichever way you look at it, it is a most charming bit, and whets one's appetite for the succeeding installments. The "Balcony Stories," by Grace King, two of which are given here, are little gems. The other short stories are "Goliath," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, an amusing trifle; "The Professor's Aberration," by Florence Watters Snedeker, and "The Lustigs," by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. Mr. Wolcott Balestier's "Benefits Forgot," contains some exciting episodes in this number. Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Sweet Bells Out of Tune" is far from exciting; in fact it is very tiresome. It may be "realistic," but it is stupid, and decidedly not worth reading. It is the one blot on an exceptionally good number.

The Century has published so much against the Russian government, and afflicted its readers for so long a time with the horrors of Mr. George Kennan, that it is a relief to find here a defense of Russia, by Pierre Botkine, Secretary of the Russian Legation in Washington. The only fault to be found with the article is that it is too short. We should like to hear from Mr. Botkine again.

As we have said, the artistic features of the number are very strong. Besides the illustrations there is a splendid paper on Franz Liszt, by the French composer, Camille Saint-Saens; John P. Peters tells about the Imperial Museum at Constantinople in "An Art Impetus in Turkey;" the "Autobiography of Salvini" is continued; and Fanny Morris Smith contributes to the "Open Letters" an explanation of "How Pianists May Be Different and Yet Each be Great," which is one of the best pieces of criticism yet published on this subject.

For those who like travel and adventure, there are two interesting papers; one, by James Temple Brown, on "Stray Leaves from a Whaleman's Diary;" and one on "Life in the Malay Peninsula," by John Fairlie, both profusely illustrated. The departments are good, as usual. The Century is an indispensable magazine for all who wish to keep in touch with the literature of the day.

One of the principal features, and a mighty good feature it is, of the Californian magazine, is its Americanism. There are only two articles in the February number about anything European—one on Tennyson by John Vance Cheney, and some verses to the Venus de Milo by Cora E. Chase, which were reprinted on this page last Sunday. The illustrated American articles are "On the Columbia," by Laura B. Starr; "Through Death Valley," by John R. Spears; "Social and Political Conditions of Utah," by G. L. Browne; and "San Diego," by J. Austin Hall. There is a chapter of interesting personal reminiscences of Blaine, by ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon. Two short stories, "Two Valentines," by Nellie Blessing Eyster, and "The Romance of Claudius Alonzo," by M. L. Feusier, contribute all the fiction in the number. Mr. Charles Frederick Holder writes of some "Marvels of Plant Life;" and Mr. R. H. McDonald, Jr., has something to say on the labor question.

This magazine has only two departments, "Questions of the Day" and "Books and Authors," the former of which is better than the latter.

Under its new management Current Literature continues to add new features of interest and value to the busy man. Its first department contains a comprehensive survey of the principal events of the month, illustrated with portraits of distinguished and prominent people. George William Curtis, as fine a type of American citizen as our civilization has produced, is the subject of an appreciative sketch by a life-long friend. In the departments of art, history, travel, sociology and literature the latest products of American and foreign writers is sifted, condensed, illustrated and indexed. A diary of the month and necrology of the year have been added as features which will make Current Literature of greater value as a record for future reference. The lighter aspects of life are touched upon in the Sketch Book and the department of Fads and Fancies, which present many interesting facts and anecdotes.

The January and February numbers of "Books," the monthly periodical published by the Denver Public Library, are just out. This monthly has made a promising start, and bids fair to develop sometime into a really valuable monthly review. At present, a single issue of the Sunday GAZETTE contains more original literary matter, by fifty per cent, than this monthly publication. Its "reviews" are notices from five to twenty lines in length. It contains, however, much good reprint matter, and some timely book news, together with a list each month of the new books in the Denver library.

The Architects' and Builders' edition of the Scientific American for February is one of the best yet issued. This paper is really essential to those interested in architecture; and any one who is concerned in any way in building houses will find here many useful hints. The pictures, both plain and colored, are real works of art.

LITERARY NOTES.

"The Life and Letters of Douglass Jerrold" is the title of a work now in course of preparation by Mr. Walter Jerrold. He has just sent to the printer the first volume of a proposed "Bon-Mot Series," containing witty sayings of Sydney Smith and Sheridan. Other volumes will offer "mots" of Charles Lamb and Douglass Jerrold and of Samuel Foote and Theodore Hook.

Many attractive and timely features are comprised in the number of Harper's Weekly, published February 8. Prominent among these are a double-page illustration, entitled, "The Ice Harvest," drawn by A. B. Frost; another story, by A. Conan Doyle, in the Sherlock Holmes series, entitled, "The Adventures of the Yellow Face," with illustrations; a timely article on "The Hawaiian Revolt," with several attractive pictures; a paper on "Havana's New Water-works," illustrated; an important article by Walter Camp on "Undergraduate Limitation in College Sports;" and an article on "Snowshoes and Snowshoeing," by Wakeman Holberton.

Several attractive works of fiction have just been published by Harper & Brothers. The list includes "A Golden Wedding, and Other Tales," by Ruth McEnery Stuart; William Black's new novel, "Wolfenberg; From One Generation to Another," by Henry Seton Merriman; "Catherine," by Frances M. Peard; and "Time's Revenges," by David Christie Murray. They have also nearly ready "The World of Chance," by W. D. Howells; "White Birches," by Annie Eliot; and "Katherine North," by Maria Louise Pool.

Harper's Young People is publishing an interesting series of articles by Lieutenant Peary, narrating some of his adventures in the arctic region. In the number for January 31st, the lieutenant described the house in which his company spent the winter, and gave many interesting particulars concerning their sojourn within its walls. Illustrations from photographs help to make these articles exceedingly interesting.

General James Grant Wilson has succeeded Mrs. Lamb as editor of The Magazine of American History and that periodical has, while retaining its name, been merged into one with The National Magazine. The February number is the first to be published under the new conditions, and it shows careful editing and a keen sense of what is at once interesting and useful.

"French Education of American Girls" is the subject of Col. T. W. Higginson's article in Harper's Bazar for Feb. 11. Other features of the same number include a charming story, entitled "Four in Arcady," by August F. Jaccaci, and a delightful Valentine song by Clinton Scollard.

Prof. W. M. Sloane of Princeton has finished his book on "The French War and the Revolution," and it will soon be published by the Scribners as the second volume of their American History Series.

Professor Boyeson, it is reported, has resumed editorial relations with The Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Russia and the Hebrews.

Replying to the accusation against Russia in the matter of an alleged religious intolerance, I must first point out a great error I have repeatedly encountered here. The promulgation of the laws and regulations against the Jews is being generally ascribed in America to persecution on the part of the Orthodox church. But the Hebrew question in Russia is neither religious nor political; it is purely an economical and administrative question. The actual meaning of the anti-Semitic measures prescribed by our government is not animosity to the religion of the Jews; neither are those measures a deliberate hunting down of the feeble by the powerful; they are an effort to relieve the empire of the injurious struggle against those particular traits of Hebrew character that were obstructing the progress of our people along their own lines of natural development. It may be said in general that the anti-Semitic movement in Russia is a demonstration by the non-Hebraic part of the population against tendencies of Hebrews which have characterized them the world over, and to which they adhere in Russia.

The Hebrew, as we know him in Russia is "the eternal Jew," without a country of his own, and, as a rule, without any desire to become identified with the country he for the time inhabits, he remains, as for hundreds of years he has been, morally unchangeable, and without a faculty for adapting himself to sympathy with people of the other race which surrounds him. He is not homogeneous with us in Russia. He does not feel or desire solidarity with us. In Russia he remains a guest only—a guest from long ago, and not an integral part of the community. When these guests without affinity became too many in Russia, when in various localities their numbers were found injurious to the welfare and the prosperity of our own people as a whole, when they had grown into many wide-spreading ramifications of influence and power, and abused their opportunities as traders with or lenders of money to the poor—when, in a word, they became dangerous and prejudicial to our people—is there anything revolting or surprising in the fact that our government found it necessary to restrict their activity? We did not expel the Jews from the empire, as is often mistakenly charged, though we did restrict their rights as to localities of domicile and as to kinds of occupations—police regulations. Is it just that those who have never had to confront such a situation should blame us for those measures?—Pierre Botkine, in The Century for February.

Lord Rosebery's Reversion.

That Lord Rosebery is the natural and necessary successor of Mr. Gladstone is almost universally recognized. It is, indeed, so well recognized that even his most enthusiastic supporters can submit without impatience to Harcourtian interregnum. It suits Sir W. Harcourt to be premier this year. It will suit Lord Rosebery better to wait his time. In 1896 or 1897 he will be installed without opposition. His reversionary rights to the premiership will not be seriously contested excepting by Mr. Labouchere, and as Mr. Labouchere has no candidate for the post—excepting himself—his can hardly be regarded as serious opposition. Meanwhile during the interregnum the wishes of the heir presumptive will be law in the foreign office. Thus we shall have all the advantage of a Rosebery ministry plus the advantage of Sir W. Harcourt supporting a sound imperial policy as his own. One almost feels inclined to say with the immortal Pangloss that all is for the best, in the best of all possible worlds.—From the "Progress of the World," February Review of Reviews.

MISS OR MRS.?

A Valuable Hint to Lady Correspondents.

So far as the etiquette of the signature is concerned, there is one unvarying rule for women, married and single. It is never right, nor good form, to sign one's name with the addition of Miss or Mrs. You are Mary Emily Jones, not Mrs. Patrick Fitzgerald Jones, to whomsoever you may be writing. If it be necessary to notify your correspondent of your married style and estate, you may do so, and in one of several ways. Please observe that a correspondent should not be left in doubt as to this, much embarrassment being frequently caused by the omission, in letters between strangers, of exact information as to whether the writer is married or single. You may easily indicate all you wish to tell. You may place "Mrs. P. F." before the Mary Emily aforesaid, in brackets. You may write Mrs. Patrick Fitzgerald out fully and plainly in the left hand corner of your sheet, below your proper signature. Or you may simply enclose your engraved visiting card in your letter, this being on the whole the most elegant and also the most convenient method of showing one's relation to society. The exception must be remarked here that the visiting card is out of place in an exclusively business letter, one which has not even remotely a social bearing.—Harper's Bazar.

Liszt's Influence.

The influence of Liszt on the destiny of the piano was immense. I can best compare it with the revolution brought about by Victor Hugo in the mechanism of the French language. This influence was more powerful than that of Paganini in the world of the violin, because Paganini dwelt always in an inaccessible region where he alone could live, while Liszt, starting from the same point, deigned to descend into the practical path where any one could follow who would take the trouble to work seriously. To play like him on the piano would be impossible. As Olga Janina said, in her strange book, his fingers were not human fingers; but nothing is easier than to follow the course he marked out, and in fact every one does follow it whether he knows it or not. The great development of sonority of tone, with the means of obtaining it, which he invented, has become the indispensable condition and very foundation of modern execution.—Camille Saint-Saens, in the Century for February.

OLD, TRIED AND TRUE.

A song I sing to all that's old—
 Old, tried and true! Ah, I would fain
The bitter with the sweetest hold,
 Could all old hands clasp mine again
The face of Change I meet with fear
 Though good the New, the Old is dear.

A song I sing to olden cheer
 For frosts of autumn, gild the leaf
They crown the seasons—test the year
 They mist the grape and bind the sheaf;
Their tender touch is longest lent
 To earth and air and firmament.

A song I sing to olden ways—
 Old scenes, old homes, old mellow nooks
Old faiths of blessed olden days
 Old myths, old rhymes and dear old books
And, if with faults, old friends and calm
 Loves flowing like some stately psalm.

O Angel dread of Untried Lands,
 Move slow the pendulum of Change!
Hold kindly with thy faithful hands
 Its longest reach in youth and range,
For sweet as is the new hour's cheer,
 The olden hours are dear, more dear.

—Edgar L. Wakeman, in January Chautauquan.

A MOTHER'S SONG.

Hush, my baby, sweetly rest!
 Mother's boy feels no alarm;
Pillowed soft upon her breast,
 He knows naught of earthly harm.
What though life be dark and sad—
Mother's love can make it glad.

Little child, close to my heart,
 See, I press you closer still,
For your dear weight heals its smart
 Even I have known life's ill.
What dream you of tears and sighs
While you gaze in mother's eyes?

Baby mine, my bonny lad,
 Do you guess your power dear?
Earth cannot be dark nor sad
 To this heart while you are near
How can life be aught but sweet
When child-love makes it complete?
—Virginia Franklin, in Harper's Bazar

Readers of THE GAZETTE will be glad to know that the Rev. Mr. Lyman of Cripple Creek, whose appeal for aid in establishing a free reading room and library in the camp was published in THE GAZETTE a month or more ago, has succeeded in starting this laudable institution. All respectable books, magazines and papers will be welcomed by Mr. Lyman, and our readers can help him by sending anything of this kind for the new institution.

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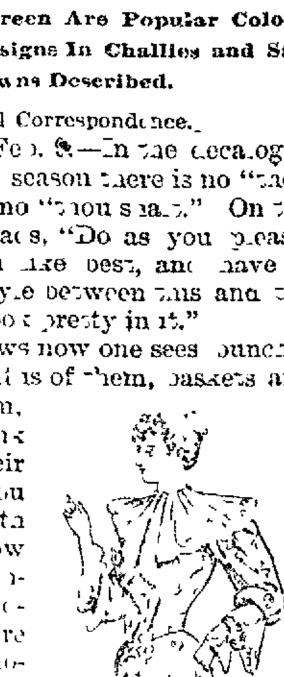
FASHION'S MANDATES ARE NOT ARBITRARY THIS SEASON.

Violets Are Quite the Rage In New York. Purple and Green Are Popular Colors. Attractive Designs In Challies and Sateens—New Gowns Described.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—In the decalogue of fashion this season there is no "thou shalt not" and no "thou shalt." On the contrary, it reads, "Do as you please, wear what you like best, and have it made in any style between this and the deluge—only look pretty in it."

In the windows now one sees bunches of violets, wreaths of them, baskets and festoons of them, until you think you smell their fragrance as you stand gazing with one foot on a snow heap and the other in a mud puddle. In fact, there are so many violets in so many stores, the number of them is surprising that of all others 100 to 1, that one comes to the conclusion that violets are to be the flowers of the season, just as sweet [illegible].



CHALLIE HOUSE GOWN.

These windows look like tiny bowers and are more beautiful than one can tell, with their rich coloring of purple and green.

Purple and green, by the way, are often seen—not a flaming, violent purple like that affected by the Parisian women, but a modified shade—heliotrope, maybe, violet, lilac or the hazy shade of the morning sky. A few styles are combined with a fresh shade of yellow or of green, but they are carefully done, with nature as the mist.

I saw a hat—oh, a dream of a hat! It was of fine black lace and narrow black velvet ribbon, and on it was a regular garden of violets and tiny bunches of pink moss rosebuds and violet leaves. Just think of putting pink and violet altogether! Yet, with the tender pinks on the ones and the green hearts of violet leaves, there was no clash of color. All was the most exquisite harmony. If nature is so minded and her colors combine, there will be no mistake even on an Easter bonnet.

Another thing just now gives opportunity for beautiful harmonies in color, and that is the designs in the challies and sateens. Natural flowers are reproduced as exactly almost as an artist does in painting, and the effect is so pleasing that the eye rests on them with keen delight. On dark, reddish brown challie has the most exquisite blues, pinks and blue, scattered sparingly over it. Another of a soft green is white and trailing periwinkles, natural size, and how could any pretty a gown that will make in summer or the campagne when trimmed with lace and loops of moss green velvet ribbons.

A challie that was made up and in a window also gained my approbation. It had a pattern of Scotch thistles in natural color. The gown itself was plain in make, being trimmed by plain ribbon, which formed one loop and two long ends. The ribbon contained the colors of the thistle. The neck was finished with a deep frill and a bolt of point de gene lace, and the sleeves were trimmed with the same. Challie is so deliciously soft and fine that it appeals to every one, and it drapes as beautifully as crape.

The new zephyr and lace ginghams are as soft as the challies, and I think the prettiest are those in ombre stripes.

There are some magnificent white brocade silks, and some satin dress patterns with designs worked out in gold and silver embroidery. A Josephine gown for handsome evening wear was of white and silver brocade, with moss green velvet puffed sleeves and sash. Around the bottom was a silver ribbon with green velvet leaves.

A satin embroidered costume was most elegant. The gown was cut en princesse, the embroidered front slashed over embroidered black tulle. The train was of satin, and the sleeves were "angels" made of Spanish lace. The embroidery was of black, gold and silver. The manner of dressing the hair added piquancy to the whole costume, which was particularly graceful.



JOSEPHINE GOWN AND SATIN DINNER DRESS.

Among the newest materials put forward this season is a demier pointillé de lore, which is a crepon with checks and bright colored dots on a plain ground. There is a changeable diagonal which takes four different shades in different lights. It does not wear well, however, shrinking up in the dampness. Another wool ground has silk tracery all over it in oriental design. This also looks better than it wears.

There are several styles of bayadere stripes, which are reversible and may become popular, but the silk diagonal is silk and wool, overshot with oriental colorings, and this is lovely and will be durable.

There are two or three new ideas in reps and grosgrains and bengalines, but they are really more suitable for wraps than dress goods. OLIVE HARPER.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WOMEN.

They Will Sleep Under One Roof at Chicago Next Summer.

Special Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Fancy 1,500, or maybe 1,500 souls of the gentler sex, maids and matrons, sweet, fascinating young buds, and gray heads whose owners have given their lives to the advancement and amelioration of their sex—fancy 1,500 women, the "dear creatures," as the toastmaster grandiloquently proclaims while asking the banqueters to drink to the health of "the ladies"—1,500 women, all slumbering restfully under one roof.

Fancy the cloakroom that will be required to safely provide for 1,500 dainty hats, bonnets and wraps. Fancy the styles, the colors and materials of 1,500 dresses. Fancy the pile of choice linen, and of embroidery, and of sundry lingerie that forms a part of various articles dear to the feminine heart that could be contributed by such a houseful of femininity. Fancy a hotel over the threshold of which the foot of man is not to pass as a guest, a hotel in which the cashiers and the room clerks and the bell and hall boys—perhaps that's an Irish bull—and all the other of the small army of attaches will be women. That is the kind of a hotel that is to be one of the striking features of the World's fair.

How unprotected feminine youth as well as old age might be enabled to visit Chicago next summer with the assurance of quarters and surroundings in which safety would be combined with comfort was one of the earliest questions to engross the consideration of Mrs. Potter Palmer and her associates on the board of lady managers. When the national commission, after the board had been brought into existence by act of congress, undertook to prescribe its specific duties, it laid down the general rule that the ladies themselves should have full charge and management of all interests of women in connection with the exposition. This is what might be regarded as a scope at once broad and comprehensive, for the "general interest" of the tens of thousands of women that Chicago expects and hopes to welcome and entertain between now and Christmas cannot by any possibility be confined within the limits of Jackson park.

Ample provision for the education, enlightenment and entertainment of the sex has been made through the plans adopted for the Woman's and Children's buildings, to say nothing of the special attractions of particular interest to women that will have a place in the other structures, but something, it was held, should be officially done to insure for the expected great army of women—especially those that might be classed as "industrial workers," wage earners and working girls, or students, teachers and others engaged in various professions—the benefits and advantages of good, clean, safe homes at reasonable rates.

How this aim might be accomplished was a question to which the ladies gave prolonged thought and consideration. The views and advice of influential friends of the movements beneficial to women were sought and given, and as a result came the formation of the Woman's Dormitory Association of the Columbian Exposition. While the funds for this enterprise have been contributed from outside sources as a matter of pure necessity, for the board proper has use for every dollar appropriated to its treasury, yet at the same time it regards and designates the dormitory enterprise as an auxiliary.

Among those who are prominently working in its behalf and identified with the active management are such women as Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. Matilda D. Carse, who have blessed humanity by their work in connection with the Woman's Christian Temperance union; Mrs. James A. Mulligan, widow of the famous soldier who gave his life for his country on the field of battle; Mrs. James R. Doolittle, widow of the only son of Wisconsin's venerable ex-senator; Mrs. Charles Henrotin, the better half of the noted Chicago banker and consul for the Belgian empire; Mrs. General A. L. Chetlain, Mrs. Helen M. Barker and Mrs. Ben C. Truman, names all of which are familiar to those interested in movements beneficial to women.

The rooms of the hotel will be furnished with comfortable beds and toilet conveniences, and the structure will be divided into sections, each presided over by a refined and motherly woman, who will exercise a watchful care over unprotected girls, whether they come alone or are part of a group. The rate for accommodations will be a remarkably low one. Large numbers of working women and girls have subscribed for shares of stock, which are to be taken in payment of the bills incurred for accommodations, and to these the rate per day, so it is estimated, will not exceed 40 cents. The site selected is within a few stones' throw of the exposition entrance, and the structure will be in readiness for the entertainment of guests before the 1st of May.

Very much on the same principle and practically under the same auspices is the Family Dormitory association. Most of the ladies already mentioned are identified also with this enterprise, while to the list may be added such names as those of Mrs. General Logan, Mrs. George M. Pullman and Mrs. J. H. McVicker. The family domicile will be to women with children what the other structure is to the lone woman, save that male heads of families will be acceptable as guests, provided only that they have their families with them.

In this way husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, widows and widowers, with their little ones, may be housed economically and comfortably under the same roof. Both of these enterprises will go far toward dispelling any idea among people of moderate or slender means that their financial condition will not permit of a visit to the World's fair and a wrestle with the exorbitant prices that are supposed in popular estimation to be the natural concomitants of such an event. HENRY M. HUNT.

Nowhere have such rare tastes in food been developed as among the Romans in ancient times and the Chinese.

FRENCH COURTSHIP.

THE EYE OF THE VIGILANT CHAPERON WATCHES OVER IT.

The Life of the Schoolgirl In France Is Very Uneventful—Her Demeanor In the Ballroom Differs Much From That of the American Maiden.

The average American regards the French idea of marriage with horror without exactly knowing why. A young girl is educated under the careful eye of her mother or governess, who accompanies her to all her classes, and considers it as only a matter of course to sit patiently with needlework or book during the music or singing lesson. The girl is taught from her earliest childhood that it is the destiny of woman to become a wife and mother.

When she is about 18 years old, she makes her appearance in society. The walls of a French ballroom are always lined with chairs. The mother and daughter take their places side by side, and the two chairs are theirs for the evening. When a man requests a girl to dance, he writes his name on her card and does not appear again until the dance begins. Then he puts his "claque" (opera hat) on the girl's chair, with her fan, and with a bow to the mother leads her off. Sometimes during the whole dance not a word is exchanged between the two. Such a thing as "dividing" a waltz or sitting it "through" while the music plays is unheard of, though promenading is permissible. When the dance is finished the girl is led back to her place, and with "Thank you, mademoiselle," and "Thank you, monsieur," the couple part.

To the American girl the idea of thanking a man for dancing with her is preposterous, but her French sister is more philosophical.

"Why shouldn't I thank him?" she asks. "Has not the dance given me as much pleasure as it has given him, and is it not a compliment to be chosen from so many girls? Then why not be polite?"

After a season or two in society madame decides that it is time her daughter should be married. At present it is the fashion for wealthy people to spend the summer in their own cottages by the seaside, and there young people meet and are allowed a certain degree of freedom, though always under the eye of a chaperon.

After the French girl is fairly well acquainted with her future fiance, though this is not always the case, some relative of the young man is charged with the delicate commission of presenting his case to the mother of the young lady. The education, social position, disposition, health, wealth and prospects of each are discussed with the greatest frankness. Then, if the two are not already acquainted, the girl is taken to the theater and the men call on her in the box, or the two are invited to dine at the house of a common friend. If either does not like the other, the matter is ended, for it is a very unusual thing for a parent to force a child into marriage. If, however, the liking is reciprocal, other meetings take place, the two are allowed a few moments of privacy, a walk in the garden or a conversation at one end of the room. If the result is satisfactory the marriage is decided on and takes place three months afterward. The question of "dot" (money) is a serious one.

It is absurd to say that French women are married only for their money. It is almost an impossible for a man in ordinary circumstances to marry a poor girl. The education of the average man is far more complete in France than in America. Every family tries to send the boys to school until they are at least 18 years old. Then comes the military service, and a man begins business when he is about 21. If his family are in moderate circumstances, it is probable that the son accepts a government position with a salary of $30 a month. At 30 years of age, if he is industrious, he may make $40 a month. How is it possible to support a family on so small a sum? The only solution is to marry a girl with about the same income. It is not necessary for her to have a large capital if she has any means of supporting herself. This also applies to cultivated people.

A marriage in France is not the easy thing it is in America. The consent of the parents of both parties must be furnished, or if that is not possible and they are of age, then the refusal must be obtained, together with their birth certificates and the marriage certificates of the parents. If the latter are dead, their death certificates must be procured before the bans are published. A religious marriage is not recognized by law, and it is usual for the civil marriage to take place at the mayor's office in the early morning and the religious marriage in the church at noon, though often the civil ceremony is read the day before the religious ceremony takes place.

As France is a Catholic country the double marriage is customary. The groom wears a dress suit; the bride, a high neck white gown. The bridesmaids and bridal party are all in high necked dresses, as it is considered the height of impropriety to enter a church decollete. After the service, during part of which the bridal couple sits on chairs with their backs to the congregation, the bridesmaids take up a collection, passing purses made of the same material as their dresses. The proceeds are given to the poor.

The question is often asked: "Are French marriages usually happy?" As a rule they are more so than American marriages. The man is carefully selected by the bride's parents, who are better able to judge what will prove a suitable match than a girl of 20, who knows so little of the world and has seen so few men that she is commonly ready to love the chosen one. It is the fashion for French writers to deal with immorality of all sorts, and this gives foreigners a false idea of things. As a matter of fact, the standard of morality of the middle classes is quite as high in France as in America, while the so called upper circles are about the same in all countries.—Jenness Miller Illustrated.

The Daily Dinner In Some Houses.

In no way has the spirit of the times brought more change than in the dinner hour and costume. The grandfathers of the present generation thought 6 o'clock a late hour to dine, but now 7:30 is considered early. The master should also don his dress suit, although the Tuxedo coat in one's own house is allowable. The mistress dresses as though for a ball, the only difference being in the material, which is plainer, and the sleeves, which are worn long. The same formality must be observed in serving the dinner as obtains when a number of guests are present.—Vogue.

Rude Business Women.

A man, complaining of the rudeness of a woman employed in one of the central telephone offices, brings out with fresh force the fact that surliness and impertinence of some women in business situations are often very troublesome and offensive to men. There are unmannerly and cross men in such situations, too, but there is a certain quality about feminine impertinence that is sometimes encountered which is more galling and exasperating than that of a man. The fact, too, that it cannot be resented in the same way as a man's would be makes it harder to put up with. The business woman is learning that at best she is considerably handicapped in the race with her commercial brother, and she is learning that in every way possible she needs to lighten this cloggy weight. Fortunately for the chances of her better mannered sisters in the struggle, the saucy business woman is the exception and not the rule.—Philadelphia Press.

Manners at a Tea Drinking.

On one point at least we may congratulate ourselves, and that is on the improvement in tea table manners. Some old fashioned folk used to signalize the conclusion of their tea drinking by turning the cup upside down in the saucer. In other circles the recognized sign of a disinclination for more tea was the placing of the spoon in the cup instead of in the saucer. When the queen's first prime minister, Lord Melbourne, was a lad, residing at Glasgow in the house of one of the university professors—about the end of the last century—he wrote to his mother an account of the Glasgow table manners.

"We drink healths at dinner," he writes, "hand round the cake at tea and put our spoons into our cups when we desire to have no more exactly in the same manner that we used to behave at Hatfield, at Eton and at Cambridge."—All the Year Round.

Where Styles In Hats Rarely Change.

Dr. Doran tells us that the Natal "fashionables" wear hats a foot high in height, made of the fat of oxen. They first gradually anoint the head with a pure grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens the hat on during the lifetime of the wearer. The Myanteses make a hat of a board 12 inches by 6. They place it on their heads, draw the hair over it and seal it with wax. They cannot lie down without keeping their necks straight, and when they comb their hair, which they do once or twice a year, they have to spend considerable time in melting the wax before they can get their hats off.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Letting the Soul Pass Out.

The writer remembers a case of a dying woman some few years ago in Sussex. She was gasping, and apparently was undergoing the last struggle in great distress. The nurse went to the window and opened it. At once the dying woman breathed deeply and expired. The writer said to the nurse, "Why did you open the window?" The answer given was, "Surely you wouldn't have her soul go up the chimney?"—Popular Science Monthly.

Typhoid Fever From Ice Cream.

It is a quite well established fact that ice may carry the germs of typhoid fever. Instances have been noted. The Lancet gives an account of the outbreak of this fever in London, which has been traced to some cheap ice cream peddled about the streets by Italians.

The Happy Woman.

If you seek to find the happy and fortunate women in your circle, they will generally be those who were born with loving hearts, or, if not so endowed by nature, they have cultivated by help of grace this choice possession, and so have a double claim to its rewards.—Harper's Bazar.

Interesting Information.

Elizabeth S. Chadbourne, a Boston elocutionist who studied her profession in the days when Georgia Cayvan began to prepare for her career, is the leading spirit and founder of Parksley in Virginia. When Miss Chadbourne first visited and recognized the possibilities of the fertile peninsula which had been practically closed to the world until about five years ago, a single farmhouse with a station composed the town. Game was left to the city sportsman, soft shelled crabs fed the hogs whose flesh was the staple product and food of the peninsular. Now there is a flourishing town, with broad streets, pretty houses, and great prospects, owned by a stock company of which Miss Chadbourne is secretary, treasurer, and the largest stockholder. She is also the inside worker who interests people to invest. She understands all kinds of leases, deeds, etc., and can make out an agreement on the spot which all the quibbles of the lawyers cannot circumvent. In this day when so many Betsey Trotwoods are born that should be Davids, and when there aren't anywhere near Barkises enough to go round, every successful departure from the crowded walks of teaching and sewing is of value and interest.

"One of the greatest boons which will result from the industrial emancipation of woman," according to Mr. Carroll D. Wright, "will be the frank admission on the part of the true and chivalric man that she is the sole, rightful owner of her own being in every respect, and that whatever companionship may exist between her and man shall be as thoroughly honorable to her as to him. Specifically she will be able to use her mind under conditions which have brought success to her father and brother. In callings where men surpass women, women will be obliged to abandon the field; but where services are performed with equal skill and integrity by both there will come honest competition and an equalization of compensation."

In Ellen Terry's beautiful home in South Kensington there stands ever ready a basket full of garments to be made for the poor. Whenever the intimate friends of the great actress run in for the woman's five minutes' call, which always spoils the morning, Miss Terry produces her basket, and while they chat the caller must busy herself with knitting or sewing or crocheting. The number of garments which are sent out finished each year are the best kind of an illustration of how much time the modern woman spends folding her hands.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton says that the first Pilgrim to set foot on Plymouth Rock was a woman.

A prominent woman doctor of Birmingham goes her rounds on a tricycle in a neat and pleasing dress equally suited for the sickroom or the saddle. In Boston suburbs women go calling and shopping on safeties.—New York Sun.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

CRIPPLE CREEK LETTER.

Some Lively Gossip from the New Gold Fields.

Special Correspondence.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Feb. 1[illegible].—The rush of travel to the camp still continues. The stages, both from Canon City and Divide, are loaded every night and seventy-five to one hundred arrivals is a very common occurrence. The Clarendon has been crowded to the utmost of its capacity and the indications are that when the new Wolfe hotel is opened it will be equally as full.

At the last meeting of the boards of the towns of Fremont and Cripple Creek reports were heard from the joint commission appointed to make arrangements for the consolidation proposition. The members of the committee are a unit in favor of consolidation. A satisfactory basis of uniting the towns of Cripple Creek and Fremont has been arrived at and it only remains for the people of the two communities to express their approval or disapproval of the measure. Ordinances were passed in both towns calling for an election to vote on the proposition, Feb. 23. There is a prevailing sentiment that the proposition will carry overwhelmingly.

The new J. H. Wolfe hotel will be opened with a grand ball and banquet on the evening of February 18, the original date of the 15th having been found to be too soon to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Wolfe has also secured the service of an opera troupe, which will give an entertainment on a stage erected in the dining room.

The money order business at the postoffice last Monday amounted to over $800. The daily average is between $300 and $400. The cancellation of stamps is something over $100 a day, while the stamp sales exceed $200 daily. Had not the name of the postoffice been changed so often it would have come in for classification the first of the month, according to the amount of business done.

There is no question but that the consolidated town will be entitled to be rated as a city of the second class.

The Ophir company has recently been making extensive developments on some of their properties. In the Carbonate Queen, at the head of Requa Gulch, they have disclosed about one thousand feet of the famous Eclipse vein and now have some wonderful showings. Owing to the location of these two properties it is not strange that there are rumors of a consolidation which would make one of the great companies of the camp. On the Dead Pine lode of this company important discoveries have also been made within the past few days of enormously rich float and an assay of $87.50 has been secured from a hole five feet deep. As a consequence of the recent important developments the stock of this company has been in great demand among those who knew of the fact.

Rumors of a great silver strike north of the town of Cripple Creek are being freely circulated. Some specimens of galena ore are being exhibited in verification of the alleged find. The parties making the claim are very reticent regarding the exact locality, preferring to keep that a secret for the present.

The Summit mill keeps pounding away both day and night. It has not had to stop one minute since it was started up, and is considered one of the best in the district. The statement is made that enough gold was produced in a twelve days' run to pay the cost price of the mill. The stock has doubled in value.

The vast amount of mining litigation in this district furnishes sufficient evidence that there is something here worth contending for. Hardly a day passes without some new mining suit being commenced.

A company is shipping a carload of ore from the McCourt camp to the Black Hills for treatment at the mill of the Homestake mine.

BOULDER'S SMELTER.

Low Grade Ore Treated Successfully at Last—A Good Profit in Ore Worth Less than $20 per Ton.

The economic treatment of low grade ores which has been the problem of problems in Boulder county for years, has been at last satisfactorily solved by Frank J. Weist of Boulder. Mr. Weist has made a life study of ore treatment and milling and the result of over four years' experiments is embodied in the new smelter just completed. A final trial was made last week on several tons of refuse matter from the dump of the old Boulder smelter and the result was highly satisfactory to the operators, and will be hailed with delight by the miners of the world. The ore treated, which had been discarded as worthless by the old smelter, averaged $7 a ton profit by the new process. As the cost of milling is but $10 a ton by the new treatment, the enormous wealth that can be produced from the dumps of Boulder county mines, without a dollar's expenditure for mining, is incalculable, as there are thousands and thousands of tons ready to be shipped to-day from mines that have been abandoned as unprofitable. The process of handling the ores in the new smelter is familiar to all mill men, the new feature being the chemical treatment after the ore is pulverized. The chemicals destroy all the baser metals, leaving free the gold and silver.

Arsenical ores are especially easy, the arsenic disappearing even before the sulphur. Zinc is the most troublesome metal to dispose of, but at a trifle more expense is as radically expurgated as all other impurities.

After many experiments in Boulder, Denver, and at the school of mines, Mr. Wiest has planned a mill, consisting of a Narod pulverizer, chemical room, four furnaces and a drying floor. Its capacity is thirty tons per day.

This Narod pulverizer, by the way, is a feature in itself. It weighs but 5600 pounds, but is solid all the way through, and simpler than a stamp mill in construction. It is particularly adapted to the reduction of low grade ores however hard or refractory, and requires but fifteen to twenty horsepower to run it. Its simplicity and efficiency is the admiration of all the mill men who have visited the works, and we predict a heavy sale of these machines in all low grade camps. It is running through three and a half tons of ore per hour of sixty mesh fineness.

The cheapest fuel only is required and the company is at present using slack from the Boulder county coal mines, which in car loads cost but little more than the few miles of freight charges.

After this mill is in good running order, others will be constructed in different mining districts, as the company that has been organized to build and operate these mills is a strong one, with a capital stock of $1,000,000.

The company have spent large sums experimenting with different machinery and the works as they stand to-day are ready to treat ore at a lower figure than by any other process in existence.

The building occupied by the new smelter is 75 by 56 feet, and will be enlarged in the near future to accommodate the business of the new concern.

The company includes capitalists and mining men who are thoroughly posted on mining and are principally from Colorado Springs.

J. R. Earn[illegible] is president; C. H. White of the El Paso bank, vice-president; G. H. Parsons, secretary and treasurer; E. T. Bradford, general manager, and F. G. Wiest, superintendent. Several of the company visited the works last week and are greatly pleased with their investment and anticipate great returns.

Boulder county is fortunate to have a mill that will treat ore successfully at the low cost of $10 per ton, as there are hundreds of claims located, that never have been developed, because of no profit, and when it is known that handsome returns can be realized from ore running less than $20 per ton, there will be a grand rush for the old prospects, and new prospectors will fairly swarm over our hills and gulches, and low grade gold ore can be found everywhere, and in immense quantities.—Ward Free Coinage.

NEWS OF THE CAMP.

Dr. Matthews in Trouble Again—A Miner Severely Injured.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Feb. 10.—Dr. Matthews, the noted spiritualistic fake, has already manifested his disposition to get into trouble. He was before Justice Alexander to-day charged with disturbing the peace by forcible entry into a church at Barry to hold his seances, and resisting when the church people sought to eject him. In the course of the trial all his so-called divine power was brought out and the doctor shown in his true light of an unmitigated fraud.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred in the Zenobia mine last night which well nigh resulted fatally to a miner named William Carey. Carey was on the shift which went to work at midnight. The retiring shift had put in several shots as they left the drift. One of these failed to go off, but the fuse was jarred loose. Seeing what he supposed to be a partly finished hole, Carey inserted his drill, and commenced to pound directly on a stick of dynamite, which immediately exploded.

Carey's skull was fractured and his arms and chest frightfully torn, but his physician now thinks he can save his life.

Killed in a Mine.

LEADVILLE, Feb. 9.—F. W. Norton, a prominent mining man was instantly killed early last evening in the Shamrock mine which he was leasing, with two others. Yesterday afternoon Norton went up to the property with the intention of examining the shaft.

No one was at the shaft when he arrived there so it is not known how he met his death. When he failed to return late last night his partners went to the mine to see what was the trouble. They found his mangled remains at the bottom of the shaft. He had fallen a distance of 120 feet. The deceased was highly respected and had been identified with this mining camp for many years. He was 62 years of age and leaves a large family.

An Old Line Whig.

"Judge Jackson," said Senator Washburn of Minnesota to me, "is not an old state rights Democrat, as has been reported. He comes of old Whig stock, and I have no doubt that on all political questions he will vote with the Republicans. He was a Union man during the war, which proves conclusively that he never was a believer in the state rights doctrine. Judge Jackson is a man of great ability, and his appointment is a most excellent one. Republicans who are criticising President Harrison for not appointing a member of his own party are too hasty. I doubt if any Republican Mr. Harrison could have nominated would have been confirmed. There is no limit to debate in the senate, you know, and the Democrats could easily prevent a vote upon any nomination between now and the 4th of March."—Cor. New York Press.

The Populists Ready.

The gentlemen of the city who style themselves the Populists seem to be taking more interest in the coming municipal elections than any other class, and are ready for the fight, whatever it may be. They held a preliminary meeting last evening to appoint committees to organize the work. The meeting was held in the city council room, and about two dozen people were present. Mr. R. E. Dickson was chosen chairman, and J. M. Downing, secretary.

Mr. William Scott announced the object of a meeting to be the organization for work which would include the appointing of the central committee. There seemed to be a good many orators present, and after speeches were called for a number spoke and proceeded to air their views for over an hour. Among them were Mr. Dickson, Mr. Scott, Judge Abbott, Alderman Finegan and others. The discussion included a wide range of questions from finance to constitutional government. It might also be said incidentally that it included a number of "thrusts" at the local government as well as his excellency, the Populist governor. The meeting finally got around to the work of the evening, and the following city central committee was appointed: First ward, William Henderson; second ward, Charles Guysler; third ward, Henry Parks; fourth ward, Mr. Wilson; fifth ward, D. M. Wright. It was voted that the committee should meet next Saturday evening, and issue its call for city and ward conventions to nominate candidates.

The meeting concluded with a few more remarks from various parties, during which Henry Parks advocated paying aldermen larger salaries so that poor men could afford to accept the offices. William Scott, however, said "that we have came here because we are interested in good government." He did not think that anyone present was looking for office, but still there are good men in town who would accept them for the sake of benefiting the city.

Among County Exchanges.

Mrs. Wallace of Denver arrived in camp last night, and while here will make arrangements to run a stage line between this place and Hayden Divide.—Daily Miner.

On Tuesday some miscreant soaped or greased the railroad track just below town where there is a very heavy grade. It took the section crew several hours to clean the rails.—Eastonville World.

Grant's hall has been nicely fitted up as an opera house and on the 17th inst. the Stultz Dramatic troupe is billed to appear. This troupe is one of the popular traveling companies and our citizens are promised a treat.—Prospector.

Already our farmers are enlarging their dairy herds to take advantage of a daily sale of milk to the creamery thus enabling them to have a steady income. As the creamery will be of the latest patents the cream will be extracted by an extractor which has a revolution of 7,000 per minute, each farmer can again receive back his milk minus the cream and have it to feed calves, hogs and poultry.—Eastonville World.

The business of the Manitou Mineral Water company is increasing with remarkable rapidity. The demand for mineral water is ordinarily much less during the winter months than at other seasons of the year, but such has not been the case with "Manitou" water this winter. Orders have been crowding in upon each other without any cessation. Here are the car load shipments for two days of this week: To St. Louis, Sherman, Tex., Vicksburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, South Bend, Ind., Montgomery, Ala., Salt Lake City and New York City.—Manitou Journal.

Mr. J. B. Wheeler, Manitou's most progressive citizen and millionaire philanthropist, is always doing something nice for Manitou. His latest gift to the town is to be a statue of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, the discoverer of Pike's Peak. Before leaving New York to come west Mr. Wheeler commissioned Mr. James E. Kelly, the sculptor, whose "Sheridan's Ride" created a sensation at the New York Academy of Design several years ago, to make a bronze statue of General Pike. The statue will be nine feet high and will be erected in the Manitou Mineral Water company park. It reveals the intrepid general gazing toward the great white mountain which beams down on the beautiful and popular resort lying at its base. The discoverer is represented standing on a big natural bowlder with telescope in hand and rifle flung over his shoulder, clothed in a blanket coat, a fur cap, heavy trowsers and moccasins.—Manitou Journal.

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be indorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves that the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood purifiers. Try it this month.

Business Change.

The Messrs. Van Petten Brothers, druggists in the Hagerman block, yesterday sold their business to Messrs. James Briggs and S. Ben Smith, who will continue to conduct the business in this city. The new firm name will be Briggs & Smith. Mr. Smith is a nephew of Judge Colburn of this city and comes from Clinton, Iowa, where he has had sixteen years' experience in the drug business. Mr. Briggs comes from Ottawa, Illinois, and is a druggist of twenty-eight years' experience. The price paid is not stated, but is not dependent upon the invoice of the stock. Van Petten brothers have not yet decided what they will engage in hereafter, but the sale was made owing to the ill health of one of the members of the firm.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn grey. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and greyness.

STATE NEWS.

The legislature returned from its junket to Colorado Springs very favorably impressed with the state institutions located at that place, as well as the hospitality of the good people of that beautiful resort.—Montrose Union.

The sooner the headwaters of the Colorado's mountain streams are declared national reserves, that the villainous destruction of trees may be stopped, the better. Boulder canon is just now being robbed of much of its beauty by vandals who are cutting down the handsome trees along the creek. There ought to be some way to stop this.—Boulder Herald.

From a private letter received yesterday by Muldoon Kelley, The Leader is informed that a miner was killed at the head of Bulldog creek, near Janeway, on last Sunday by a snowslide. The man's name was not given, but he had been running a tunnel there for a Colorado Springs company. The body has not been recovered, and it will probably remain buried under the snow until next summer.—Aspen Leader.

Attorney Edward T. Taylor, one of the members of the committee on sites appointed recently by the board of trade in relation to the location of the Miner's home in this city, reports that two options have been secured for the proposed site. The last option is considered by Mr. Taylor to be first-class. It comprises 100 acres of land close in and the price asked for the ground is very reasonable. The option for the last tract of land is good for 90 days.—Glenwood Avalanche.

The legislature spent last Saturday at Colorado Springs inspecting the deaf and dumb and blind institute. That institution asks for an appropriation of $40,000 this year to make needed improvements and should get it if the sum is really needed. There is not an institution in the state which appeals so directly to the hearts and sympathies of the people as that which provides for the care and education of those classes of unfortunates.—Fort Collins Courier.

Considering the exceedingly heavy snow which has seriously impeded traffic upon the two roads which enter Aspen, the volume of ore shipments to outside points is most gratifying. The combined tonnage sent out to foreign points during the week was 1727.9, of which amount 934.8 tons were carried by the Midland and 793.1 tons by the Rio Grande. It would seem that even snow blockades cannot check Aspen as a producer and shipper of argentiferous ores.—Aspen Leader.

So far during this winter the fall of the "Beautiful" has been very satisfactory to the farmers all over the western slope. From five to nine feet has fallen in the mountains, while Wednesday night and Thursday the storm which prevailed was quite severe and considerable snow was added to that already on the ground. Relying upon the mountain fall for an abundance of water in the spring, we certainly have every prospect of a very prosperous farming season.—Montrose Union.

The Denver and Rio Grande will build a new depot at this point within the next six months. The structure will cost $20,000. President DeLan of the chamber of commerce, is in receipt of a letter from President Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway company which contains the information that the Rio Grande company will expend from $20,000 to $25,000 in Glenwood within the next six months, erecting a new depot and making other improvements of their property at this point.—Glenwood Avalanche.

Considerable interest is felt in the matter of state ownership of a wagon road over the mountain to the San Luis valley. First there was a petition unanimously signed asking for the opening of a new road by way of Indian creek which is the shortest route and leads through the coal region. Petitions have also been circulated for the purchase and improvement of the toll roads over Abeyta (La Veta) and Middle Creek passes, and a bill for the former has already been brought before the house by Representative Ross. One strong argument in favor of Indian creek is that the travel will necessarily pass through La Veta, while by the other routes the time is direct to Walsenburg along the mesa north of town.—Walsenburg World.

The news comes that the Rock Island Railroad company is about to place a round-trip rate of $25 in effect between the Missouri river and Colorado. The people of this state have been thinking that it was about time to begin agitating for a low rate, in order in the first place to catch those tourists who, after getting started from their homes in the east for the World's Fair, feel like continuing their journey to some farther point and seeing all there is to see; and in the second place in order to present some extra inducement to those people who are going to the Fair and do not feel that they will be able to come out to the mountains unless the usual cost of the journey is somewhat reduced. There is much diversity of opinion, as it is, upon the probable effect of the World's Fair upon the tourist travel to Colorado. At any rate the opinion is unanimous that the railroads cannot put their figures any too low to suit our people, and the sooner they begin cutting the better. The action of the Rock Island managers will therefore be appreciated as timely and very welcome.—Pueblo Chieftain.

The bust of Ignacio has been decided upon as a part of the La Plata county exhibit, and photographs have been sent on to Mrs. Mary Nichols, the artist selected to make the bust. Mrs. Nichols is an artist of considerable merit, a pupil of Preston Powers, and has two pieces already accepted for the World's fair. These are known as "Ben Hur" and "Little Nell." No doubt the artist will produce something meritorious. The idea of a bust of Ignacio is a good one, and well executed will attract much attention.—Durango Herald.

Immigrants and returning voyagers find in Ayer's Sarsaparilla a cure for eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., whether resulting from sea-diet and life on ship-board, or from any other cause. Its value as a tonic and alterative medicine cannot be overestimated.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the District Court.

The First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Plaintiff,
vs.
W. K. Groves and T. W. Hackett, co-partners as Groves & Hackett, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To W. K. Groves and Thomas Hackett, the defendants above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court, of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or, if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought upon a certain promissory note made by you under your firm name of Groves & Hackett, and delivered to the said Bank, dated Nov. 10, 1892, whereby on demand after date you promised to pay to the order of said Bank at said Bank three thousand dollars, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from date until paid, for value received, payment whereof has been demanded and refused and on which there is overdue and unpaid three thousand dollars together with thirty-two and forty-seven one hundredths dollars interest thereon to date, which plaintiff claims to recover in this action as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made:

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1892.

PATTISON, EDSALL & HOBSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of eighteen thousand and seventy-nine and ninety-four one hundredths dollars, ($18,079.94), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against the Ute Pass Land and Water Company in favor of the National Bank of Sandy Hill, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Ute Pass Land and Water Company I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

An undivided one-third (⅓) interest in and to the south-west one-quarter of the north-east one-quarter (sw¼ ne¼), the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one-quarter (nw¼ se¼), the south one-half of the north-west one-quarter (s½ nw¼), and the south-west one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter (sw¼ sw¼) of section numbered fifteen (15); the south-east one-quarter of the south-east one-quarter (se¼ se¼), the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one-quarter (nw¼ se¼), the north-east one quarter of the north-east one-quarter (ne¼ ne¼), the south one-half of the north-west one-quarter (s½ nw¼), and the north-east one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter (ne¼ sw¼) of section numbered sixteen (16); and the north one-half of the north-west one-quarter (n½ nw¼), and the south-east one-quarter of the north-west one-quarter (se¼ nw¼) of section numbered twenty-two (22), all in township numbered thirteen (13) south, range numbered sixty-eight (68) west of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, expressly reserving and excepting therefrom the following described tract of land, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east and west center line of section fifteen (15), township thirteen (13) south, range sixty-eight (68) west of the sixth (6th) P. M., twenty-three hundred and thirty (2330) feet east of the quarter-section corner on the west side thereof, and running thence along the center line of road north 53° 45' east, two hundred twenty-five (225) feet; thence north 39° 45' east, four hundred fifty (450) feet; thence north 59° east, two hundred eighty-five (285) feet; thence leaving road and running east five hundred twenty (520) feet; thence south 19° 30' west to said east and west center line of said section thence west along said center line to place of beginning, containing eight and twenty-six one-hundredths (8.26) acres more or less. All courses true magnetic, variations 14° 15' east. Situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named The Ute Pass Land and Water Company in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 14th day of February 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, Feb. 16th, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Richard Coleman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administratrix of the estate of Richard Coleman, late of the county of El Paso in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county at the January term 1893, on the last Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 21st day of January, A. D. 1893.

MARY COLEMAN, Administratrix.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the estate of Charles M. Leibold, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 27th day of February, A. D. 1893, being one of the regular days of the January term of the county court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Philip Strube, administrator of said estate, will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such administrator, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23rd, 1893.

PHILIP STRUBE, Administrator of the estate of Charles M. Leibold, deceased.

COLBURN & DUDLEY, attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Maria L. Conant, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, by her certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighth day of April, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 515 convey to the undersigned Edward Ferris, of El Paso county, as trustee, and in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

That part of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the north-west quarter (nw¼) of the south-west quarter (sw¼) of section 7, township 14, south of range 66 west of the sixth principal meridian; beginning at a stake on the north-west corner of the said tract, running thence south (variation 14° 15' east) four hundred and nineteen and one-half feet (419½ ft.) to a stake; thence east (variation 14° east) two hundred and ninety-one feet (291 ft.) to a stake; thence north 8° and 35' west (variation 14° and 15' west) four hundred and twenty-five feet (425 ft.) to a stake; thence west (variation 14° east) two hundred and twenty-eight feet (228 ft.) to place of beginning containing two and one-half acres more or less; also the east quarter (e¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the north-east quarter (ne¼) of the south-east quarter (se¼) of section 12, township 14 south range 67 west, containing two and one-half acres more or less, which conveyance was made in trust to secure to Mary C. Sloan, trustee, the payment of one promissory note for the principal sum of $1000, and four interest notes of $45 each, of the said Maria L. Conant; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes or any part thereof or any interest thereon, or the taxes or insurance on said premises, then at the election of the legal holder of said notes, the whole sum shall at once become due and payable, and in that event the said trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, shall sell, the said real estate for the purpose of paying and pay said promissory notes and interest and insurance and taxes and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and

Whereas, the time for the payment of one of said interest notes which was due October 8, 1892, has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same and the legal holder of said notes has elected that the whole sum secured by said deed of trust shall at once be paid, now,

Therefore at the request of the legal holder of said notes and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, will on Monday, February 27, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the front door of the county court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

In case of the absence from the state of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of the said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT, county Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 23rd, 1893.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the District Court.

Whitney Newton, surviving partner of firm of Newton Lumber Company, heretofore composed of George A. Newton and Whitney Newton, Plaintiffs,
vs.
William Groves and Thomas Hackett, composing firm of Groves & Hackett, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To William Groves and Thomas Hackett, composing firm of Groves & Hackett, the defendants above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County, or if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff to recover a judgment of this Court against you in the sum of eight thousand three hundred and sixty-two and ninety one-hundredths dollars ($8362.90) for and on account of goods and wares sold and delivered to you under a contract between you and The Newton Lumber Company, whereof the said plaintiff is sole surviving partner, said sum being alleged to be due upon an overdue book account, and for the costs of this action, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1892.

EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.
By A. B. BRISBIN, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of $860.31 and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. M. Mathis in favor of Stark & Siney out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said C. M. Mathis, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

All that certain stock of goods, meats, etc., and all fixtures, goods and chattels owned by defendant, and situated in that certain store room at the southwest corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where said C. M. Mathis has lately been doing business, the full and complete inventory of which is on file in my office, reference to which is hereby made for a more particular statement of the said property.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all of the right, title and interest of the above named C. M. Mathis in and to the above described property on Monday, the 20th day of February, A. D., 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the store room above mentioned in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication, January 28.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the County Court, in Probate, January Term, A. D. 1893.

In the Matter of the Estate of Helen Eliza Warren, Deceased.

To Frederick W. Warren, residence unknown, nephew and one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased, greeting:

Whereas, a certain instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Helen Eliza Warren, late of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, deceased, has been presented for probate in the County Court of said County, by Augusta A. Warren of Colorado Springs, in said County and State, the executor named in said will, and 7th day of March A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon has been set for the hearing of the application for the probate of said instrument as the last will and testament of said Helen Eliza Warren, deceased; and

Whereas, it appears from said instrument and other satisfactory evidence that the said Helen Eliza Warren resided in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, at the time of her decease, and that said Frederick W. Warren, above named, is one of the heirs-at-law of said deceased; that the property purporting to be devised by said will is described as follows: real, personal, and mixed property.

Now therefore, you, the said Frederick W. Warren, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the County Court of El Paso County, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Colorado Springs, in said County, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the probate of said will before said court, and further to do and perform what then by said Court be required and adjudged, and hereof fail not. By order of the court.

{SEAL} Witness, A. B. Brisbin, Clerk of said Court, and the Seal thereof, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1893.

A. B. BRISBIN, Clerk.

LEWIS E. SHERMAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND LAND AGENT.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of $169.31 and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. M. Mathis in favor of T. S. Brigham out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said C. M. Mathis, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

All that certain stock of goods, meats, etc., and all fixtures, goods and chattels owned by defendant and situated in that certain store-room at the southwest corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where said C. M. Mathis has lately been doing business, the full and complete inventory of which is on file in my office, reference to which is hereby made for a more particular statement of the said property.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all of the right, title and interest of the above named C. M. Mathis in and to the above described property, on Monday, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the store-room above mentioned, in Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of February, A. D. 1893.

M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication Jan. 28th, 1893.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the County Court.

E. M. Wisdom, Plaintiff,
vs.
Didema Wisdom, Defendant. } Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To Didema Wisdom the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the County Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought to obtain a judgment and decree of the Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the grounds that the defendant has wilfully deserted and absented herself from her husband, the plaintiff, without any reasonable cause, for the space of one year, and has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward plaintiff, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 24th day of January A. D. 1893.

A. B. BRISBIN, Clerk.

Brinson & Musser, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the state of Colorado, did on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1891, by its certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of the county of Lake, in the state of Colorado, on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 189_, in book 68, at page 81, of the records of said county, convey to Tod Ford of the county of Mahoning, in the state of Ohio, as trustee, certain real estate in said county of Lake and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit: The Walter Scott Mining lode claim or deposit, situate on Democrat mountain, in Alicante mining district, Lake county, Colorado, described by metes and bounds as follows: viz: Beginning at cor. No. 1, a post set firmly in the sliding granite; thence n 82 10 e 30 feet to cor. No. 2, a pine post; thence n 70 50 w 1500 feet to cor. No. 3; thence s 82 10 w 300 feet to cor. No. 4; thence s 70 50 e 1500 feet to cor. No. 1, place of beginning. Being the same property conveyed to this company, September 10th, 1890, by H. Collbran, G. H. Watson, G. J. Margerum, K. L. Chapman, F. H. Goodwin, Thomas Saunders, A. L. Humphrey and A. B. Hackman; said deed of transfer being duly recorded in the records of Lake county, page 138, in book 138 on the 25th day of October, 1890. Also Walter Scott mill site No. 1, complete description of which is duly recorded in book W-3, page 570 in the records of Lake county, Colorado, and to which reference is hereby made, together with stamp mill and tramway and all appliances and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also right of way for ditch and location of water as recorded in Book W-3, pages 568-569. It being the intention to convey all property belonging to said company in Lake county, Colorado, which said conveyance by said deed of trust was made in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of said Walter Scott Mining and Milling company, of even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, payable one year after date, with interest from date at the rate of 1 per cent. per month until paid, to the order of Wm. J. Hitchcock; and

Whereas, said Tod Ford, trustee as aforesaid, refuses to act as such trustee and is not a resident of this state; and

Whereas, by the judgment and decree of the district court in and for said Lake county, duly rendered and entered on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1892, in a certain suit then pending in said court wherein the said Hitchcock was plaintiff and the said The Walter Scott Mining and Milling company and the said Tod Ford were defendants, the undersigned A. T. Gunnell, was duly appointed and constituted trustee in lieu and stead of said Tod Ford; and

Whereas, said deed of trust provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then it shall and may be lawful for said trustee, Tod Ford, his heirs, assigns or successors in trust, to sell said property at public auction, at the front door of the court house in Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, thirty days public notice having been previously given by advertisement in one of the newspapers at that time published in said city of Colorado Springs, for the purpose of paying said note, interest, costs of advertisement, and all other expenses of said trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note and interest and the same is now due and unpaid except as appears by endorsement on said note, a payment by M. L. Chapman on June 8, 1892, of the sum of one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the authority invested in me as aforesaid, I will on Saturday, the 25th day of February, A. D. 1893, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of that day, sell said property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the front door of the court house in said city of Colorado Springs, for the purpose of paying said note and interest, as well as the costs of executing said trust.

A. T. GUNNELL,
Trustee by Appointment of District Court.

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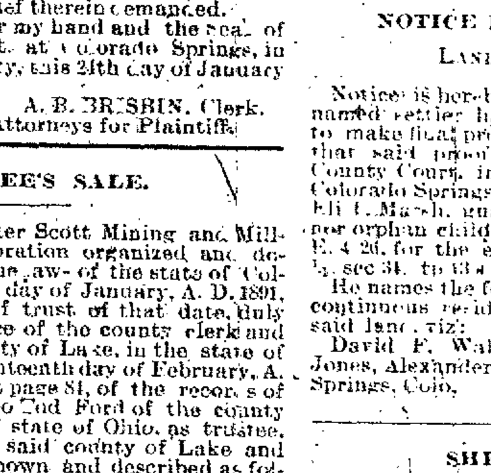
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STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the District Court.

William F. Dixon, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Bush, Defendant. } Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To William Bush, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff to recover from you the sum of five hundred, four and ninety-five one hundredths dollars, upon a certain contract evidenced by a promissory note executed by you to said plaintiff, with interest upon the same from and after this date at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and for costs of suit as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County this 12th day of September, A. D. 1892.

EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., } January 28, 1893. }

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge County Court, in and for El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 21, 1893, viz: Eli L. Marsh, guardian of Minnie M. Reed, minor orphan child of Guy M. Reed, deceased, H. E. 4 26, for the e ½ ne ¼, sec 33, and w ½ nw ¼, sec 34, tp 13 s r g 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

David F. Walsh, Robert C. Hoyt, Fine F. Jones, Alexander O. Furgersen, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of $1260.12 and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against C. M. Mathis in favor of W. S. Nichols & Co. out of the lands, goods and chattels of the said C. M. Mathis, I have levied on the following property, to-wit: All that certain stock of goods, meats, etc., and all fixtures, goods and chattels owned by defendant and situated in that certain store room at the southwest corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch avenues in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where said C. M. Mathis has lately been doing business, the full and complete inventory of which is on file in my office, reference to which is hereby made for a more particular statement of the said property.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all of the right, title and interest of the above named C. M. Mathis in and to the above described property, on Monday the 20th day of February, A. D. 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the store room above mentioned in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of February, A. D. 1893. M. F. BOWERS, Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, Jan. 28th, 1893.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }
In the District Court

Benjamin R. Miller, Plaintiff,
vs.
George W. Hodgman, Defendant. } Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado.

To George W. Hodgman, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this County; or if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the said plaintiff to recover judgment against you for the sum of six hundred sixty-seven and eighty-eight one-hundredths dollars ($667.88) for and account of money loaned and advanced to you by the said plaintiff in the sum of $641, and the balance for and on account of a demand account and chose in action of one James Phelps, for a valuable consideration sold, assigned and transferred to said plaintiff, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, A. D. 1892, and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and the Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1893.

EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.